y Gazette,
PRINTING WORKS,
BERE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

per, Book, Job and Fancy Printing
description executed in the best style.
forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1910.

No. 55,113—NEW SERIES.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th August	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MARMORA	10509
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000		
10th "	OCEANA	6610		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
24th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000		
8th "	ARABIA	7903	CHINA	7912
15th "	SALSETTE	6000		
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	MANTUA	10885		
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000		
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10509		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and farther information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	August 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	" 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Lockeley Hall	8500	...	" 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	" 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*O. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*O. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡O. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHES LLOYD, BREMEN
to
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. E1. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 19th Aug. at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 18th Aug. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,516 tons, on Monday, 22nd Aug. sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COCHIN, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,023 tons, sailing on or about the 17th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th August, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4381	G. Gilihuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
GRAZ	3903		16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b Markgraf	3,680	Timm	20th Aug.
a Somali	2,700	Greiwe	30th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th July, 1910.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Casanova	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th F.b. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept. 1910.
Armand Behic	6,385	X	8th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mauritius,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT FOR YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8.	The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.
Rs. 35.	The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.
Rs. 78-12.	Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.
Rs. 70.	The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.
Rs. 110.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.
Rs. 127.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magrification 81x.
Rs. 144.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.
	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular.

Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak). F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Kieng (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34, J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) unprovoking injections.

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lo. tvigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 8/- from The Le Clere Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hocjee Khatsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnandrai Ramdarai, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk		

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,203 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES
CLAYTON SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS: "UNCONSUMED, LONDON."

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co.
22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 3 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HANABHOY BURJORJEE, TRIBHOVANDAS VARJIVANDAS, RUSTOMJI BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY and JEEJEEBHOY MERWANJI WADIA, the present Trustees of the estate of the Dowager Lady AWABAI JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY, have contracted TO SELL our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Street, now known as Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 686 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 4555, Old Survey No. 10-1445, and New Survey No. 9539, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1296, and Street No. 2, Marine Cross Lane, and Nos. 18, and 20 Green Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Marine Street, also known as Bank Street, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverji Hormusji Plumber, on or towards the North by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Nurulkhan, and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, and other tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1910.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1910.

Sixty years—Rs. 56,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, [18th August, 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 56 Lacks.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan, the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures, under Section 51 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 9 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 47 Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 at multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1910. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1910.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power obtained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1910.

THE PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NASIK.

THIS SANITARIUM is situated close to NASIK Railway Station and consists of 15 small cottages in a compound of about 11 acres. It is intended to accommodate convalescents from Bombay of all races who cannot afford to go to a Hotel or Dak Bungalow. Each cottage is plainly furnished and male relatives are allowed to accompany their families.

The climate at Nasik from June to March is delightful, and the dry bracing air of the Deccan speedily restores health and strength to the jaded Bombay invalid.

No rent is charged, but a fee of Rs. 15 per mensem for a large cottage or Rs. 10 for a small one has to be paid to cover Bhesati and Halalkhore charges.

The cottages are granted for one month at a time.

The sanitarium is under the personal supervision of a European Superintendent (Mr. J. M. Dart) who does all that is possible to make visitors comfortable.

Application for cottages should be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children,
6, Apollo Street,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

NOTICE

Under Order 5, Rule 20 of Civil Procedure Code.

Miscellaneous Case No. 47 of 1910.

BASDEO, &c.....Plaintiffs,

vs.

RAM AUTAR, &c.....Defendants.

Application under Order 9, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To

SUKHDEO, son of Chandi, Brahman, Tewari of Kamipur hamlet of Pura Murli, Pargana Partabgarh, at present residing at Kalka Debi Harnand Rai, in Bombay City.

WHEREAS the several NOTICES issued against you were returned unserved. It has been brought to the Notice of the Court that you avoid the service of Notice in the above case, therefore you are hereby required to attend the Court, on 29th August, 1910, personally or by a duly authorised Pleader, or Agent, to show cause why the said application should not be allowed. In case of your disappearance on the date mentioned above the case will be heard exparte against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 5th August, 1910.

By Order,
MUNSIF.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES, to the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, for two years, commencing from 1st September, 1910. For particulars of contract, application should be made to the Undersigned, at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the PURCHASE of used REMITTANCE BOXES, received at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

C. F. COWIE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„	4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen		24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „		16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojan Port Arthur
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Dairen (Dairy)	Pengtien Mukden	San Francisco
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Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$	16,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$	7,500,000

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BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR	SAIGON
BOMBAY	(Federated Malay States.)	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA.	SOERABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AND

EVERY NIGHT at

7, 8-30 and 10 p.m. (S. T.)

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—Fashionable waltz.
2.—Breaking up ice in Finland.
3.—Mexican's revenge.
4.—Anatole's umbrella.
5.—Setting back the hands of time.
6.—Thelly's heart.
7.—His wife's wine.

During the rains the refreshment bar of the Excelsior is kept inside the theatre at the ground floor.

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HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BABIA, and other Wine Merchants
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ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure tate of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, ou should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y ars reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
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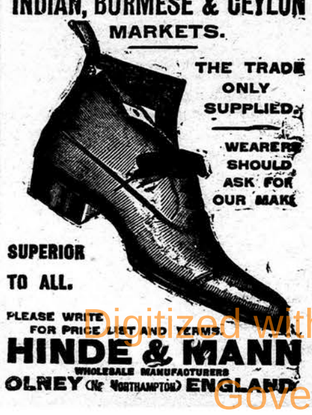

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Co. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED.—A MILLER, sober and hard-working, well experienced in Milling, for a Flour Mill. Apply BEEHIVE FLOUR MILLS, Ahmedabad.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczemas, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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(1) Land and buildings.
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(3) Match-making Machinery.

Tender for all or any of the lots invi one month of this date. Particulars on ap to ABAJI NARAYAN, Liquidator, Co., Ld., Ellichpur.

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CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
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ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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Bombay Branch.

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Chief Agents, Madras.

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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.

Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof:—

	1906 'Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force...	3,68,02,378	5,67,83,328
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS:—

	Rs.
With Trustees at Shanghai.....	2,00,000
Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod. With Board of Trade, England.	3,00,000

The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.,
General Managers for Bombay Presidency and C. P.
P. O. Box 102, or Dean Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 0-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 9
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

...Y MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 15.

EXCHANGE.

...ened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. both for ...d, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight ...

...Buying—
...vate D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
...redits 3 m/s ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
... ... Forward ... ...1s. 4 3-16d. Sept.
... 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
France 3 m/s 169 3-4
Marks 3 m/s 125 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 123
... Shanghai 178 1-4
... Japan 150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The new Municipal bonds, the tender for which were accepted at 99-8, are firm and business in the same has been done at Rs. 100-8.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up and New York advanced by 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened strong and demand seems good. Stocks are heavier mostly with Bull speculator and the market is likely to advance further. The settlement is approaching, hence the market is not jumping up at present and remains steady at Rs 71-11 to 71-12-0.

The Gold market remains steady with a moderate upcountry demand.

Price are well maintained.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			
	24	0	6
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	24	1	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
... Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	3	6
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	24	1	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	1	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	12	0
117 Penny Ready	71	11	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	11	0
Second do	72	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Strong. Prices advanced by two annas. The demand is good.

Rapeseed :—Steady. The demand is poor.

Wheat.—Steady. The demand is poor.

Gingellyseed :—Strong. Stock seems a little and goods cannot be had in bulk.

Poppyseed :—Strong. Prices advanced by an anna.

Description,	Rate,
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 12 4 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 12 0 0
Linseed, Brown ...	... ,, 12 8 0

RAPESEED—

Brown Delhi ...	... ,, 6 12 0
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 6 9 0
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 0 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 8 0
Brown Katni ...	... ,, 7 8 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 10 3 0
Unscreened ...	... ,, 40 to 41

WHEAT—

Pissi ...	... ,, 33 to 35
Hard Red ...	... ,, 32 to 34
Yellow ...	... ,, 48 to 42
Khandwa ...	... ,, 47 to 51
Bajeo ...	... ,, 27 to 31
Jeowar ...	... 21 to 24
Gram ...	... ,, 22 to 23

Gingellyseed—

Minbara ...	... ,, 52 to 55
Brown Jubbulpore ...	... ,, 45 to 46
Brown Maggi ...	... ,, 49 to 50
Kabra ...	... ,, 44 to 48
Black Katni ...	... ,, 43 to 45
Yellow Hinganghat ...	... ,, 52 to 56

Rai Khandesh—

Mowrassed ...	... ,, 7 to 4
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 44 0 0
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 26 to 27
Maize ...	... ,, 18 to 19
Myrabellams ...	... ,, 18 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 13th August :—

Wheat	... 9,153 owts
Linseed	... 2,503 ,,
Rapeseed	... 831 ,,
Gingellyseed	... 361 ,,
Poppyseed	... 548 ,,
Groundnuts,.	... 551 ,,
Castorseed	... 937 ,,
Rice	... 423 ,,
Myrabollams, ...	... 836 ,,
Cottonseed	... 5,515 ,,
Mowrassed	... 3,824 ,,
Gram	... 293 ,,
Joowar	... 61 ,,
Maize	... ,,

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,745-4 and then declined to Rs. 2,737 1-2 for September, but at the close they advanced to Rs. 2,760.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,527½
Bank of India	67
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2
Bank of Burma	122

MILLS.

Swadeshi	1,135
Nagpore	1,737½
David's	403 3/4
Burhma	515
Manockji Petit	2,752½
Currimbhoy	1,050
Standard	1,090

PRESSES.

New Borar...	560
New Mofussil	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barsankha Manganese	9
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord. ...	98
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref. ...	164 X.D.
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref	300
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Port Canning & L I Co ...	775 X.D.

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	617 1-2 XD.
Tapti-Valley	475 C. D.

COTTON.

Liverpool prices were 1 point down, New York were 20 down and futures 15 to 16 down. Prices for ready lots were maintained and demand both from exporters and mills was nominal. The opener advised 5 to 6 points down. The market for new crop was maintained and prices advanced by Rs. 1. Business in New Broach opened at Rs. 301 8, but at the close is advanced to Rs. 302-8,

100	Finlay mills ...	Khandesh ... 263
100	Ripoon mills ...	Wadhwan ... 280
100	Do. ...	Sawjin ... 315
100	Swan mills ...	Ujjain ... 270
100	Y. Cotton & Co ...	Beawar ... 277
1,000	Do. ...	Bengal ... 275-287
100	Tata & Co, ...	Wardha ... 362
100	Colaba Land ...	Bijapur ... 300
100	Jubilee mills ...	Kadijin ... 300
100	New Islam mills ...	Nander ... 275
100	Hindustan mills ...	Bengal, ... 257
100	A. Blaechech & Co. ...	Do. ... 250
100	Phoenix mills ...	Mathia ... 268

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	274
,, F Good	...	263
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	280
,, F Good	...	273
Sind Punjab Fine	...	280
,, F Good	...	270
Khandesh Fine	...	289
,, F Good	...	279
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	289
,, F Good	...	280
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	287
,, F Good	...	287
Amraoti Fine	...	297
,, F Good	...	287
Veotmal Fine	...	304
,, F Good	...	294
Nagpore Fine	...	305
,, F Good	...	295
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	311
,, F Good	...	301
Methia Fine	...	289
,, F Good	...	279
Broach Gin Fins	...	323
,, F Good	...	313
Sawginned Good	...	315
Coompta Ginned	...	314
Westerns H. G.	...	295
Do M G	...	302

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 302 1/2
Bengal F G	... 237

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 13th August :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	..... ,,
Central India	..... ,,
Barsi and Nagur	131 ,,
Berar	.....
Central Provinces	..... ,,
Oomras...	131 ,,
Dholera	..... ,,
Broach...	..... ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	228 ,,
Westerns	359 ,,
Bengals (N W. P.)... ...	..... ,,
Pengal Rajputana	219 ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	3 ,,
Other Sorts	..... ,,
American	..... ,,
Total ...	1,382 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.—Sept	7·71 — 6
Sept.—Oct.	7·32 — 5
Oct.—Nov.	7·15 — 5
Nov.—Dec.	7·06 — 5
Dec.—Jan.	7·02 — 6
Jan.—Feb.	7·02 — 6
Feb.—Mar.	7·03 — 6
Mar.—Apl.	7·02 — 6
Apl.—May	7·02 — 5

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13 6	... 14 6
Dunkirk	13 6	... 14 6
Havre	14 0	... 15 6
Hull	12 6	.....
Liverpool	12 6	... 12 6
Marseilles	12 6	... 12 6
Genoa	13 9	... 14 9
London	13 6	.....
Hamburg	14 3	... 15 3
Trieste	15 0	... 16 0
Venice	15 0	... 16 0
Open Ports	Sept:	... 13 6
	Oct.	... 13 6
	Nov.	... 14 0
	Dec.	... 14 3
	Jan.-Mar.	... 14 3

The market is steady.

METALS.

We quote :—	Ibs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	} Rs. 54 0
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	,, 46
	35	
	42	,, 48 4
	49	,, 41 10
	56	
Tin Ingots	...	,, 40 13
Spelter S M	...	
M M	...	
J	...	,, 18 0
G	...	
Georgshutte	...	,, 21 12
Copper Ingots K S	...	,, 47 2
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings, lbs. 14, 16 10-12		,, 48 0
	10-12 14-16	48 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, August 13.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin, Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	...	6,000	...
1 Box ...	...	405	3,793

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin, Other coin. Rs.
49 Bars ...	75,000	...	...
1 Parcel ...	20	...	...
1 Box ...	...	328	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
A A Rahim	Chupra	Suez
Mercantile Bank	Delhi	Colombo
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris	Egypt	London
E Sharafally & Co ...	Himalaya	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	11	12,712
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	28	33,696

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 13th August 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 6th August 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 6. Rs.	August 13. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,68,63,864	98,97,618
Public Deposits at Branches ...	11,13,38,560	11,39,75,201
Other Deposits ...	16,759	17,185
Post Bills ...	18,90,175	18,62,374
Sundries ...	14,46,09,358	14,62,52,378
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,58,06,432	1,95,38,827
Other authorised Securities.	4,43,207	12,90,480
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,58,69,439	1,47,45,864
Loans do. do. ...	4,06,93,936	4,25,95,063
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,74,80,745	1,81,75,174
Dead Stocks ...	2,85,131	2,85,143
Stamps ...	5,206	5,118
Bullion ...	5,68,636	6,75,259
Balance with other Banks.	6,12,377	4,14,589
Sundries... ...	1,33,120	1,13,984
Cash ...	4,92,07,229	4,84,12,927
	14,46,09,358	14,62,52,378

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th August.

627. Lectures.—Tuesday the 16th inst.—Lecture at the R.G.A. Lecture Room, Colaba, at 12 noon, by Captain H. B. Mayne, R. G. A. Subject :—The necessity for Coast defences. All members are invited to attend.

11. Lecture for N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p. m. Subject.—Infantry Training 1905. Pages 166 to 111 and 137 to 144.

628. Parade.—Wednesday the 17th inst.—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

629. Signalling.—Thursday the 18th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at the Cathedral High School.

630. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual Report for 1909-10 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th August,

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The above class will be held in the Town Hall today Tuesday evening the 16th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DATTA—August 15, at the Cama Hospital, Shanti, Esther Datta, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Baba Padmanji of Bombay and wife of Dr. D. N. P. Datta, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Rohtak (Punjab), of a daughter. (English papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PARR—August 11, at 1, MacDonald's Road, Trichinopely, the wife of Mr. F. Parr, Dy. Supt., Indian Telegraphs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PARISH—VARDON—August 11, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bangalore, by the Rev Charles Lipp, Percy Arthur, only son of Arthur Frederick Parish, Esq., of Nunhead, London, England, to Iris Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late S M Vardon, Asst Commissioner, Mysore Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Brevet-Major Frank Vardon, 25th Madras Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football: Y.M.C.A. vs. B.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph: "Thelly's Heart," 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Deserve success and you shall command it."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 5th instant, which left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

THE LECTURE ON SOUTH AFRICA which was to have been given by Professor G. Anderson, on Thursday, in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Wellington Lines, is postponed till Tuesday the 23rd, beginning 9-15 p.m. Admission Rs. 1 and Ans. 8.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.—Inspector Lewis charged Ismail Janu and Karim Jiva with being in possession of ten and fifteen grains of cocaine, respectively without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 15 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Barkia, (46), a Hindu carpenter climbed a tree near his house, Elphinstone Road, on Saturday, to chop off some of the branches, he fell down a height of 30 feet. Mr. Meherji C. Banesseter of Gogs Street was called, but he found that his ribs and arm bones were broken and advised his removal to a hospital but his relatives took him home where he subsequently died.

STREET ACCIDENT.—The harness of the horse suddenly broke and the shafts gave way on Sunday evening when Mrs. Crighten, of Marine Lines, was driven along Murzban Road. This frightened the animal which bolted. It stopped near the St. George's Hospital. No one was injured but the lady was much shaken.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Miller charged Mahomed Abdul Kadar, an employe on board the s.s."Goolpara" with the theft of a watch and chain, the property of one Kulbudin, also employed on board the same steamer. The accused was arrested by the police and taken to the complainant who identified the property. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 10.

THE NAGARSET OF KALIAN.—A gathering was held in the bungalow of Mr. Sorabji Framji Kalyanwalla, Cumballa Hill, to do honour to Mr. Sorabji, the President of the Parsee Anjuman of Kalyan. A large number of principal Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee residents of Kalyan were present. A large number of silver presents, shawls, &c., were given to Mr. and Mrs. Sorabji who thanked the Kalyan people heartily. The guests were then shown over the new bungalow constructed to the beautiful and attractive design of Mr. Viroji Ardeshir Varaporewalla, the Architect.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Band Sergeant J. Sheehan, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March ...	Florentiner ... Fucik
Overture ...	Le Lac Des Fees ... Auber
Valse ...	The Land across the Sea. Clothilde
Selection ...	Flordora ... Stuart
Serenade ...	Quand Tu Chantes ... Gounod
Selection ...	The Gold Mine ... Williams
Naval Patrol ...	Our Blue Jackets ... Meacham

PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The annual report of the institution states the total issue of books from the Library was 7,325 or a daily average of 20, being an increase of 3·6 per cent. compared with the previous year, when the total issue was 7,050, or a daily average of 19. Again the Trustees have the pleasure of recording that the attendance as a whole has been satisfactory. The daily number of readers, who attended it in the year was approximately 350, showing thereby a daily increase of 16·6 per cent. compared with the previous year when the total number came to 300 nearly. This large increase amply speaks for the popularity which the Library has been enabled to keep up. The Trustees have to note with interest the appreciation which the reading public have made of the Library. That the Library remains always overcrowded especially at morning and evening hours, is a fact which clearly proves the necessity of having such an institution. With increased attendance there has also been a larger number of supply of newspapers and periodicals. The Trustees have also to record with satisfaction that there is a growing taste for books on science, industrial topics and such kindred literature. The income derived from rent of the immovable property vested into the Trustees' hands amounted in all to Rs. 2,760 during this year while the expenses came to Rs. 3,008. There was a deficit of Rs. 243 which was again generously met by Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKES.

About 300 mill hands working in the weaving department of the Kohinoor mill struck work yesterday alleging that they were not given oil and other material in sufficiently large quantity. In the early morning they collected near the gate and demanded the dismissal of their weaving master. The manager referring them to the agents, they selected four of them to go to the agents.

Mr. Gopaldas D. Naik, Barrister-at-law, interviewed the manager of the Swan Mill on behalf of a hundred employes of the Mule and Ring Frame departments and the result was that the Mill resumed work. The conductors of the Mill having already employed 200 men in the weaving department they have decided not to take back any of the weavers who struck work. The mill was working yesterday but with about 70 hands short.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.

A DISPUTED LEASE.

Allegation against Well-to-do Merchant.

On the Original Side of the Bombay Hight Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar has delivered judgment in the suit filed by Ayshabai against Haji Umar Haji Adam and another.

The facts of this case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the plaintiff, a young lady, was absolutely without any property whatever to call her own and his Lordship felt that this litigation was most unfair to the first defendant and ought to have come to a termination at the earliest possible opportunity. His Lordship waited till the plaintiff's own maternal uncle came and gave evidence in this case and after his cross-examination his Lordship felt that it would be both waste of time and money of the parties to allow this case to go on further and consequently his Lordship intimated to Mr. Weldon that he wished to hear no further evidence on behalf of his client. It appeared to his Lordship to be a great pity that the first defendant did not apply to the Court calling upon the plaintiff to furnish security for his costs.

His Lordship had no doubt in his mind whatever that the plaintiff in this case was simply a figure head put forward by her bankrupt brother, and the witness Abdulla for the purpose of trying to put pressure on the first defendant in order to extort moneys from him.

His Lordship then examined the plaintiff's case. He said that her father was a chunam merchant in a small way of business and evidently that business had resulted in heavy losses, for when he died he left certain property which, when valued on the most liberal scale, was considerably less than the debts the man left behind. In order to disguise the fact that the business had been very disastrous to Sulleman, Ibrahim invented a story about Sulleman having incurred debts by standing surety for other people. Sulleman died heavily indebted and his estate at the time of his death was hopelessly bankrupt. The business was continued by Ibrahim, but it proved to be as disastrous to him as it had proved to his father. Ibrahim renewed the lease and took it in his own name, and the Court was asked to believe that he did this on behalf of himself as well as on behalf of Ayshabai. His Lordship did not believe the statement of Ibrahim. If the estate of Sulleman had been solvent, if it had been capable of division, if there was anything whatever to divide, his Lordship had no doubt whatever that Ibrahim would have divided the estate with his sister and then obtained the lease for himself. But there was nothing to divide. There was nothing to share except debts. His Lordship said that certainly there was no beneficial interest of Ayshabai left in that estate. The lease itself seemed to be valueless and rightly so. The consideration money paid for the transfer of the lease was only Rs. 25. His Lordship was told by Mr. Bahadurji that the lease was so valuable that the first defendant had made profits of thousand of rupees in working the kilns. This appeared to his Lordship to be a hallucination on the part of those considering the plaintiff's case. If the lease was valuable and the land full of lime-stone and the manufacture of lime-stone resulted in such enormous profits as Mr. Bahadurji seemed to imagine the first defendant had been making, they would have had five hundred kilns on 480 acres of land worked by 50,000 men and the first defendant ought to have been making lacs of rupees as profits, for it was said that the demand and price of chunam increased considerably since he acquired the kilns. It seemed to his Lordship from the evidence that the profits depended entirely on the skill and the labour expended in manufacturing chunam and also on the capacity to put in sufficient capital to carry on the business with ease. His Lordship was quite prepared to hold from the surrounding circumstances that Ayshabai must have known about this sale, and that it was the merest pretence on the part of Ayshabai to say she never heard of this transfer till long afterwards. The first defendant was either very foolish or very good-natured. He went on advancing moneys in the hope that the workmen would be got together and brought in by Ibrahim. Advantage was taken of what his Lordship believed to be perfectly good natured action on the part of the first defendant by now turning those advances into payment of household expenses. His Lordship had no hesitation in holding that Rs. 7,000 had been an extremely fair price for the materials that were on the land. The conduct of the parties left no doubt in his Lordship's mind that it was a genuine transaction. They went to Mr. Wadia, they made their statement to Mr. Wadia and what was more the first defendant took upon himself the burden of the lease and got Mr. Behramji Nariman and Mr. Sulleman Kassum Mitha to vouch for his respectability to satisfy Mr. Wadia that he would pay the rents payable under the lease without trouble. Was it likely that in order to oblige Ibrahim and to earn a paltry two-annas commission that this man would go and incur this responsible obligation to strangers? It appeared to his Lordship that the plaintiff's case had no merits. His Lordship felt that it was a most unjust litigation against the first defendant. He had to meet the heavy costs without any security for the costs he had incurred in defending himself against the attacks which were mere attempts on the part of Ibrahim and Abdulla to levy blackmail by putting forward a pauper and a woman as plaintiff against a well-to-do merchant.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with all costs.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Six Months' Salary Awarded.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman who had dismissed the suit brought by Alexander M. Coutts against the Peninsular Iron Works, Limited, for recovering damages for wrongful dismissal.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, said the defendants had abandoned the contention that the plaintiff was incompetent and extorting moneys from his subordinates. The only question was whether the agents were authorised to enter into an agreement with the plaintiff, and after reviewing the evidence their Lordships answered that issue in the affirmative.

Their Lordships, accordingly, reversed the decree of the lower court and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,200 as six months' salary and all costs of the suit and appeal.

THE RACING SUITS.

In the two racing suits that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson is trying jointly, Harivallabh, the Manager of Mr. Gordhandass Khatao, was examined yesterday. This witness was called to corroberate Gordhanhass and Marshall.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE NEWS.

HOUSE TRESPASS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Dinshaw Dorabji, a Parsi, with house-trespass.

The complaint was that a peon of Mr. Joseph Kohler, Manager of Messrs. L. Bruel and Co., at Hornby-road, at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday, saw the accused entering the office room. He asked the accused what he wanted there, but the latter did not reply and tried to run away and the peon chased and caught him, but the accused got free and ran downstairs. A policeman, however, caught him near the entrance.

Mr. Kohler stated in his evidence that he suspected the accused came there with the intention of getting at some documents in connection with some litigation, that was pending as there was nothing valuable in the office for him to steal and all the money was locked up in safes.

The accused pleaded guilty, but said he went there under the influence of liquor.

The Magistrate fined him Rs. 10.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Advisory Liquor Committee.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. B Dadachanji, the President, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Dr. Sukhia, forwarding the correspondense regarding the constitution and duties of the Advisory Liquor Committees. Dr. Sukhia had the occasion to address Government on the subject, because the Collector refused to consult the committee while deciding upon the application of the proprietor of the Alexandra Hotel for permission to transfer the establishment to Frere Road from Mazagon. Dr. Sukhia addressed the Government saying that the point at issue affected the self-respect and dignity of the members of the Committee, especially as Government had distinctly expressed their desire that the Committees should be consulted in matters of licensing liquor shops. To know his own position and status on the ward committee, Dr. Sukhia had requested Government to express their views on the subject. Government, in replying to Dr. Sukhia, stated that Government had now directed that as a rule the Collector should consult the Committee in regard to the location of liquor shops when it was proposed to transfer a license from one locality to another.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved that the letter be recorded.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, remarking that Government reply justified the Corporation's attitude on the last occasion and that Mr. Wadia and Mr. Wed should have thought twice before moving and supporting their amendment. It would have been more dignified if the original motion on the last occasion was not rejected.

Mr. James MacDonald observed that though he was not a representative of the rate-payers he claimed as much interest in their welfare as anybody else. Being absent on the last occasion when this matter was discussed, he could not put the Corporation in possession of facts, which he knew. Dr. Sukhia had spoken a good deal on the self-respect and dignity of the Municipal Councillors, but the facts were not mentioned. The fact was that the whole correspondence owed its existence to a monopoly. One of the signatories to the petition to the Collector, objecting to the transfer, had himself applied for a transfer of his shop to the spot exactly opposite to the one objected to. The applicant in the present case was a gentleman who conducted a hotel in Mazagon for the last 22 years without the least fault. Foreseeing that Frere Road would be a busy and important locality, very soon he proposed to open a branch of his business there. The gentleman who was well known to him had applied for a license three years ago. He had spoken to Mr. MacDonald one or two occasions. He told him that if it was fresh one the Collector would not grant it. Last year his application was for a transfer. It was not a fact that the Collector had refused his application. He said it would be considered. To his thinking there was nothing serious about the transfer. A larger number of signatures to the protest were obtained by pressure. The transfer would have been granted last year had it not been for the fact that he had one more year left to occupy the old premises under a lease. The transfer of such a business should not be confounded with that of a liquor shop. The application made by another party for transfer of a liquor shop was refused. They must set fairly between man and man and not favour one party at the expense of the other.

Dr. Sukhia said that he had no intention to participate in the discussion, but he was dragged into it by Mr. MacDonald's remarks. He was sorry Mr. MacDonald gave credence to the statement of a party whom he chose to call a gentleman. Dr. Sukhia could not believe that person's statement. Dr. Sukhia had no axe to grind but he only fought on principle. Ignoring the Advisory Committee in such a matter was to the mind casting reflection on the Corporation. He expected the Collector to respect the feelings of his colleagues on the Committee and not to give such a curt reply. In these times it was with caution that one should give credence in various rumours. If he were to do so many members of the Corporation would be placed in a wrong box. Mr. MacDonald was not justified in putting faith in rumours. Persons for their own gains were apt to circulate false reports.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that the Corporation had no control over Government, or the Committee or the Collector. It was with this view that on the last occasion the amendment to refer Dr. Sukha to Government was proposed.

After some further discussion the correspondence was recorded.

INCINERATOR OR DESTRUCTOR.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee regarding the G. I. P. Railway Company's proposal for increased accommodation at the Victoria Terminus Passenger Station. (The report is already published in these columns.)

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed the adoption of the report. It was further proposed to sanction as recommended by the Standing Committee a grant of Rs. 3,03,600 to meet the cost of the erection of an incinerator at the foot of the Carnac Bridge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved an amendment to the effect that the report be adopted with the exception of the site proposed for the erection of the incineration; the Committee be requested to suggest another less objectionable site.

Dr. Sukhia moved another amendment suggesting the substitution of the word "Destructor" for Horsefall Incinerator.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned to Thursday next.

THE KANKHAL HOME OF SERVICE.

THE Ramakrishna Sevashram or Home of Service, which was founded at Kankhal near Hardwar (District, Saharanpur, U. P.) in June 1901, has just completed its ninth year of existence. The institution is managed by Swami Kalyanananda, a member of the well known Ramakrishna Mission founded by the late Swami Vivekananda. The Kankhal Home of Service has for its sole object the relief of the sick and the decrepit. Kankhal and Hardwar, both places of pilgrimage, are visited by thousands of Hindus annually), especially during the six-yearly and twelve-yearly Kumbha "melas." Most of the pilgrims numbering several lakhs, being poor and ignorant come to the Sevashram from long distances of 30 or 40 miles even. In the Home of Service medical relief is given to all, free of cost, and both outdoor and indoor patients are admitted. The actual total of patients has been rising year by year. From 2,500 in 1904, it reached 8,002 in 1909, and last year the total went up to 10,320 as many as 120 were accommodated last year as inpatients, some of them taking two or three months to recover. The patients were almost all of them poor pilgrims, hailing from about 440 different places in India. An urgent need of the Home is separate accommodation for infectious patients. For the Consumptives' Home a kind person had donated Rs. 1,000 in 1908 and the work up to the plinth has been completed, but though a year has passed since then, funds have not been forthcoming from the charitable public to finish the building. A sum of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000 is required for this purpose. The Home is wholly dependant on public charity for its daily up-keep and progress. During the last 3 1-2 years of its existence the Home has ministered to 38,004 sick persons, of whom some 720 were in-patients, and all this vast amount of benevolent work has been accomplished with the help of daily doles of annas and rupees that drop in. There is no reserve fund. An appeal is, therefore, made is to the charitable public for help. The charity of the Home is cosmopolitan, more than 1,000 patients treated last year being Mahomedans A Parsee firm of chemists has been supplying yearly about. Rs. 1,000 worth of medicines free to the Home. Remittances may be made to Swami Kalyanavanda Supdt., Rama Krishna Sivashram, Kankhal, Saharanpura P. O.

CURZON-WYLLIE MEMORIAL.

The tablet to the memory of Sir Curzon Wyllie, which is to be set up in the crypt of St. Paul's, has been completed by the sculptors, Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, in accordance with the wishes of Lady Wyllie and the Sub-Committee of the Fund, and will be unveiled some time in October. It has been executed in white marble, the design including a profile medallion portrait which is said to be an excellent likeness. The inscription has been composed by Lord Curzon, and the ceremony of unveiling the memorial will be performed by Lord Roberts.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

(Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR.)

9-10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 13th Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shuter .....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell .....H M S
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell .....R I M
R I M S Northbrook....Comdr J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Taylr .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 15.

Alavi .....2324 Gray..... .....
Budric.....1613 Jones ....
Clematis .....2368 Robinson ...Andrew Zoel & Co
Cowno .....3155 Falla.....W & A Graham & Co
Caithness .....2922 Proctor...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackahlan...3068 Gray...J ames Finlay & Co
Ceylon Maru.....8142 Pyne.....S Y Kaisha
Delhi .....4785 Gordon.....P & O S N & Co
Humayun .....2154 Moloney .....B & P S N & Co
Hydra.....831 Kersibora...F F Campbell & Co
Island .....1604 Green .....B & P S N & Co
Kola .....510 Morrison .....M M Co
Lady Carrington...2489 Griffiths...W & A Graham & Co
Mars .....2236 Goodwin .....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet.....E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera .....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 Atkin.....T Morrison & Co
Nawab .....2041 Elliot.....T Morrison & Co
Nowshera.....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Orissa .....3525 Kedslie.....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley.... B & H S N & Co
Strathroy.....2206 Pattinson..... .....
Tregea.....3657 Miles.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	19 S	M M & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karnei	16 S	K Nixon & Co
D&E Othello	3227	Webster	Hull	17 S	James Finlay & Co
F Solmina	2546	Vaneykeu	N F	N F	The Captain
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Zanzibar	16-S	B & P S N Co
H Ferozai	2029	Johnstone	Jeddah	19 S	B & P S N & Co
K Glencluany	3067	Craig	Hull	20 S	J Mackintosh & Co
N Strathgarry	2840	Neill	Philadelphia	20-S	R A Willis
N Naderi	1169	Gore	P Gulf	18 S	B & P S N & Co
O Abydos	1939	Smailes	Rangoon	16-8	G Cassam
Q Ariel	2208	Race	Dunkirk	16-S	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3994	Mitchell	Liverpool	25 S	W&A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2718	Davids	Hongkong	16 S	Florio & R S N Co
6 Trautenfels	2932	Hupers	Karachi	25 S	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	17 S	P & O Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	27 S	P & O S N Co
14 Kasara	505	Elton	Busrah	18 S	M M & Co
15 Norbudda	1961	Meir	Calcutta	17 S	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fake era	Marmagoa	17 S	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	16 S	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bunger	16 S	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Shamsoodin	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

H W P D

Linga	951	Cuthbush	Karachi	19 S	M M & Co

M W D D

Markgraf	425	Michelsen	Durban	20 S	A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
			July 4
15	Strathmay	Fattimen	Buenos Aires,
	Nowshera	Rose	Mesimain, July 10
	Kasara	Elton	Bascara, Aug 6
	Tregea	Miles	New York July 3
	Ceylon Maru	Pyne	Kobe, July 17
	LadyCarrington	Griffiths	Karachi, Aug 13
	Clan Mackachlan	Gray	Newport, July 1

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Siracusa	Guiliano	Genoa.
	Querimba	Smith	Java.
	Gonlpura	Waythead	Persian Gulf
	Singa	Morrison	Rangoon.
	Magna	Maude	Bascara.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf.
„ Nowshera for Calcutta.
„ Lady Carrington for Liverpool etc.
„ Strathray for Baltimore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Komtor" from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the 14th current and is due here on the morning of the 21st idem.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—60 bales wool, Macneill and Co; 65 bales wool, F Khoopchand; 160 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,359 cwts cottonseed, 20,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts jewaree, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Drefuss and Co; 50 bales gunny cuttings; C Peraj and Co; 11 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—825 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—24,000 cwt wheat, 9,160 cwts cottonseed, 2,840 cwts mowrasseed and 1,000 rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 920 cwts linseed, 980 cwts mowrasseed, 201 cwts rapeseed and 603 cwts mustardseed, J Fachini.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—80 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, P Viram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Glencluany s—54 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s—110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ariel s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sandey and Co.
Glencluany s—100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 1,960 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Lady Carrington s—2,150 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MOSTYN DEEP.

Lady Carrington s—3,150 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—380 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 680 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy; 560 cwts myrabolams and 93 cwts mowrasseed, Kallandas Bros.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Strathray s—1,600 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—62 cwts onions, M Jooma; 3 1-2 cwts ivory H Rawji; 4 chests opium, F and O S N and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—11 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 2 bales carpets, H Cawasji.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—1 bundle skins, J Macha; 106 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.

An outbreak of glanders among the horses in the Austrian cavalry regiments and the danger of the men contracting the disease have caused the Emperor Francis Joseph to abandon the grand army manœuvres.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	„ „
Oheater, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 109, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 16th August 1910.

ON BEHALF OF THE LASCAR.

THE lascar requires no praise and no defence, with those who know him. In the words of Cervantes, he is as God made him and oftentimes a great deal worse. And the question is whether the lascar is not deteriorating. Those of the decks have not ; those of the engine-room and stoke-hold have deteriorated in some respects, but not in others. Whereas these latter were at one time mostly Seedees, who made excellent firemen and coal-trimmers, they are now more mixed. The Seedees were largely recruited from the batches of slaves, released by our gunboats from the slave-dhows, carrying them from Zanzibar to Muscat and the Persian Gulf ports; they and their descendents keeping up the supply. But since the suppression of the slave trade the negro element has practically disappeared. These and Seedees from the Konkan have been displaced by Afghans, Pathans and Punjabis, still known as lascars, men who are accustomed to the extremes of heat and cold, are strong, vigorous and good at their work. But they are disposed to be turbulent, and, carrying their village feuds on board, fight at times among themselves and give trouble. The deck-hands are mostly Mahomedans, too small in stature but with the reputation of being very plucky and courageous. Mr. Walsh, formerly of the Bombay Customs Department, who has recently lectured on the Empire's Obligation to the Lascar, before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, told his hearers that the Hindu makes a good sailor, but that his religion does not encourage him to go abroad, yet as a rule they are capable men, especially those from Gogo, Surat and Bulsar, who are excellent sailors and very hard-working. He found that generally the crews of the larger steamships consist of men who hail from the same village and join them *en masse*, under the leadership of the serangs, who come from the same townlands and are more or less related to the men serving under them. Thus they are a united family and for both good and evil are more capable of concerted action than a European crew would be. Demand increasing, it became necessary to go further afield in search of them and now Chittagong, the Maldives and Laccadives are indented upon. Whether the new lascars will equal or surpass the old type remains to be seen ; but so far they have proved themselves worthy of their salt—and something more.

In demonstrating their worth, Mr. Walsh showed incidentally the blind economy of the Australians who will not employ lascars on their coasting vessels and even object to subsidise mail steamers employing them. As an example of the cheapness of lascars he made a comparison between a white and a lascar crew. In round figures a European crew of forty-six men costs in wages £190 ; an Indian crew of ninety-two men, £133 ; in victualling the European costs £86 ; the lascar—double the number always—£103. There is thus a net saving of £40 a month and he adds : "How can we calculate the gain from the absence of worry and vexation of spirit by a change from intemperance, insubordination and interference of trades unionism, to sobriety, obedience and respect for those in authority ?" Well, fifty thousand Europeans lose employment as a consequence of their idiosyncracies. It was not, however, Mr. Walsh's intention to contrast the two in any way and in praise of the lascar he points to his record in the past as well as the character he bears to-day—of infinite value in the past and an indispensable aid to the mercantile marine of the present. They were employed in the first half of the nineteenth century by the East India Company. By their aid was built up the grand old Indian Navy, which suppressed piracy and slavery on the coasts of Arabia, in the Persian Gulf, and on the Bombay coasts, and kept peace in Indian waters "until that Navy hauled down its flag, in obedience to orders in 1863 and passed, amid universal regret, from a famous fighting force into a purely transport service." They manned the trading ships of the country service, and on the present day they are employed in large numbers by the Royal Indian Marine, the P. and O. Company and the British India, their good name very seldom having been besmirched.

On their behalf, efforts have recently been made by Mr. John Pollen and others, to establish institutions or clubs for their accommodation whilst in England, and Mr. Walsh showed that at least a hundred thousand lascars are interested. No Indian Dibdin, says he, has fixed Indian imagination and enlisted sympathisers for the equivalents of "Poor Jack" and "Tom Bowling." No Captain Marryat has told fascinating sea-stories to stimulate Indian boys to run away from home in search of sea adventures ; though perhaps some day the lascar may acquire his own particular poet and perhaps some of our educated Indian friends may come down from their high political watch-towers and in song and story take passing notice of an industry that gives food and wages to so many of their countrymen. At present they are little cared for. In London there are no less than thirty-eight benevolent associations, whose object is to help sailors of every nationality but Indian. There is a home for Asiatics in Poplar, far from the docks, where the lascar is welcomed, but he is best away from the Chinaman and Malay. What is wanted, Mr. Walsh urges, is not so much a large central place as a few free and easy rooms, near the docks and whereas, on the lines of the Lascar Club, recently started by Dr. Pollen at the Victoria docks and by Mr. Challis at Tilbury. It is estimated that a hundred pounds a year would suffice and there would be little difficulty in raising that amount. And a portion of the large sums contributed by generous donors to British and Foreign Seamen's Institutes is asked for "the poor Indian" or else that in future he shall be included in the term "foreign." The latter proposal is in every sense objectionable, for the Indian is no more a foreigner in England than he is in Bombay. He is a British subject ; even the Afghan firemen and the deck-hand from the Maldives are under British protection and must be so considered. It is for us then to provide for our own first ; and subscribe for the benefit of the foreign seamen afterwards if we like.

THE Italians are doing only what is natural and obvious in celebrating with much national enthusiasm the centenary of Cavour, which came off on the first of the present month, but which, no doubt, will be honoured throughout the month of August. The Cavour centenary celebrations have already begun as Reuter informed us. In a few weeks more there will come the jubilee of the first proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy at Naples under Victor Emmanuel as King, and in March next year will follow the jubilee of the meeting of the first Parliament of Italy, and the recognition by the Powers of Europe, except Austria, of Victor as the King of Italy. Then will come the mournful jubilee of the death of Cavour, for the great statesman was struck down by fate almost in the hour of victory. They are just now celebrating the hundredth anniversary of his birth which took place in the North of Italy in Piedmont where from very early times his family, that of the Bensi, was well known. About the middle of the eighteenth century it was ennobled by the title of Marquis of Cavour, derived from the little town of Cavour, a few miles from Turin, the capital city of Piedmont. His father was an officer in the household of Prince Borghese, who was then Governor of Piedmont and had married the beautiful Pauline, the favourite sister of the great Napoleon who had conquered Italy as a preliminary to the conquest of half Europe ; and at the baptismal font the infant Cavour was presented by Pauline whose husband gave him as his Christian name his own of Camillo. Count Camillo Cavour came in very close contact with Napoleon III. and got his dearest object of the liberation of his country achieved mainly through the aid of that Emperor.

Austria was the great enemy of Italian unity and Cavour had to fight continuously against the machinations of that Power, whose interest it was to keep Italy in a torn, disrupted state. The great influence of Austria among European Powers he set himself steadily to undermine and finally succeeded. To France he clung as the best friend of Italy, and fomented dissension at every opportunity between her and Austria. To England he clung no less firmly, but England at times tried him much by refusing to be set against Austria. Still he achieved a remarkable triumph when he succeeded in sending his Sardinian army to aid England and France in the Crimean War. This step on his part was condemned by his own supporters, but the victory of the Tchernaya which the plucky Sardinian troops won, justified him. What was more, it gave him an opportunity of venting the grievances of a disunited Italy before the Congress of Paris assembled in 1856 to bring the Crimean War to a conclusion. Three years later France directly went to war with Austria, and Cavour joined Napoleon III. with alacrity, and helped his master, Victor Emmanuel, to win Solferino. There was coolness with France at the close of this war, because Cavour did not like its abrupt termination, and also because he had to part with Savoy and Nice to his French ally. But he got Lombardy from Austria which was a great blow to Austrian prestige. He next turned his attention to the Southern States of Italy and in a few months the successful daring of Garibaldi in seizing Naples and turning out its Bourbon ruler, gave him the desired opportunity of crossing the Apennines ; when the Sardinian troops joined hands with Garibaldi's famous thousand on the plains of Campaine where Cavour's work was finished, as Victor Emmanuel, his master was proclaimed King of Italy. Some part of the great task was yet to be achieved, but Cavour was not spared for the purpose. Overwork and anxiety carried him off at the early age of 50, and all Italy mourned for him as the greatest worker in the holy cause of the regeneration of Italy. He had worked with Victor Emmanuel, with Garibaldi, with Mazzini ; but he was easily the greatest of them all.

WORLD'S NICKEL INDUSTRY.

THE world's nickel supply began to increase rapidly about the year 1900, but of recent years, according to the latest returns, it has remained fairly constant. There has always been a steady demand for it, but there appears to be no doubt that but for its high price the demand would have been greater. Any reduction, however, has been prevented principally by the action of the trust which controls the American market. Until quite recently the entire nickel supply of the world was obtained either from the Sudbury district of Ontario, Canada, or from the ores of New Caledonia. The other sources are still insignificant compared to these, but there is a possibility of great developments in the near future. About 50 per cent. of the world's nickel supply is mined at the present time in the Sudbury district. As early as 1770 Canada's deposits in Algoma, which borders on Sudbury, were worked as a source of copper, but the true nature of the deposits was not recognised till in recent times, the officers of the Canadian Geological Survey pointed out that they would probably be workable. The Sudbury deposits first attracted notice in 1883, during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in 1886 they were first exploited for nickel. The industry has grown of course very greatly since then and Canada returns for the nickel industry of Ontario in 1908 give the following figures :—Ore raised, 409,551 short tons; ore smelted, 369,180 tons; Bessemer matte produced, 21,197 tons; nickel contents, 9,572 tons; copper contents, 7,503 tons. The ore also contains considerable amounts of silver, palladium, platinum, and gold. All the ore in New Caledonia is exported to France, Great Britain, and Germany for smelting, although plans have often been discussed for treating the ore on the island. Recently nickel has been worked in two other countries in Norway where it is found in the valley of Sotersdam near to Christiansand and also to a small extent in the United States. Reports also have been circulated of the finding of ore in Nevada and in North Carolina, but neither of these has yet been worked. Nickel is at present most largely used as the manufacture of the alloy known as nickel steel. The latter is mainly employed for the manufacture of armour-plate, but its great toughness renders it suitable for other purposes, such as rails and rivets and for the barrels of small arms. The presence of nickel up to 20 per cent. in steel increases the elastic limit and breaking strain and steels rich in nickel are practically non-corrodible. However, the mixing of alloys of steel is such a delicate problem and is possible of so many developments that it is difficult to foresee whether nickel will always retain the position it now enjoys. However, as a metal it contains such excellent properties that even if it is ousted by other combinations as a stiffener of steel it will always have its uses, and the extent to which it may be employed will depend upon its price at present about £160 a ton. In view of the new sources of nickel which have not yet been worked some reduction seems probable.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m, on Friday next.

MR. COVENTRY who is now acting as Imperial Forest Chemist at Dehra reverts to the Punjab next November.

THE Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, and the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior are to be guests at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, within the next few weeks.

THE Physician-in-Charge, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, will gratefully receive any presents of books and periodicals sent for the use of the patients in the St. George's Hospital.

IT is stated that there are indications of wheat being once more held up in the Punjab wheat producing area, owing to the fall in prices in the Home markets that has lately taken place.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd July 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 80,126 maunds and Rs. 34,945 in the earnings.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar has intimated to the parties concerned that his Lordship will not hear the suit brought by the Hope Mills, Ltd., against Sir Cawasji Jehangir and the suit brought by Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha against Raja Babaji.

A MEMBER of Lord Hardinge's house party, whose presence in India, will be regarded with somewhat more than the interest that attaches to the ordinary Viceregal Aides-de-Camp, will be Captain Astor, a son of the well-known American millionaire of that name, who is likely to be coming out with the new Viceroy next cold weather.

A REPORT from Gilgit states that the lake formed by the Shimshal glacier has found an outlet and is slowly emptying itself so that there is no longer danger of a flood this year. It will be remembered that some three years ago the danger of a flood from this glacier lake was so great that special telegraph wire had to be laid to warn the inhabitants along the narrow valley concerned to escape when the wave should come.

QUEEN ANNE'S bounty increases the minimum stipend for Church of England livings with a population of over 500 to £200 per annum. It affects 1,494 clergymen at a cost of £90,825.

TWENTY-ONE aviators are suing the committee of the Rheims Aviation Carnival for damages owing to their aeroplanes having been wrecked through, it is alleged, the committee's neglect to clear the ground properly.

MARSHAL HERMES DA FONSECA, the new President of Brazil, has sent special messages to Congress asking it to pass a law compelling employers to compensate workmen contracting injuries or illness during employment.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE RICHMOND ACCIDENT.

"Jack the Ripper."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUGUST 1.

WITH one consent counsel in the railway disaster case "began to make excuse" in the Coroner's court when the inquiry began into the Railway accident. They had accepted the Attorney-General's decision that the case should proceed at once, but it was evident they did not like it, were not prepared for it, and, as a matter of fact, were inclined to resent it. Mr. Starke representing the Railway Commissioners, was the first to protest. He said he knew nothing of the facts, had not had time to receive instructions, and would not examine witnesses. A little later he emphasised his position by walking out of the court. Mr. Chomley, representing one of the signalmen, declared himself equally destitute of the requisite to allow him to proceed. With even more bitterness, Mr. Corr, who appeared for the driver and fireman of the second train, declared he was being badly treated in being brought there at that stage. "I will advise my clients," he said, "if they are put in the box this morning, to refute to give evidence." The Coroner looked hopelessly on at the impasse thus created. It was useless for him telling the court that he was willing to go home ; useless also for the jury to say as it did through its foreman, that it was willing. The dead weight of legal opinion could not be moved an inch, and, finally, after an hour's argument, Dr. Cole adjourned to 1st August —a still considerable adjournment, though but for the Attorney-General's intervention the case would not have been resumed till 22nd August.

The Government have virtually decided to supersede the Coroner in respect to the enquiry disaster by appointing a board under the Railway Act, 1890. Mr. Moore, P.M., Mr. G. Higgins, master of civil engineering, of the University, and Mr. C. M. Macleon, Engineer of Ports and Harbours, have been appointed, and the enquiry is to begin at once. The Premier (Mr. Murray), in making the announcement said counsel had advised that the proceedings in connection with the inquest as far as they had gone were irregular, and that if the enquiry were gone on with it would be abortive. It had been found that the proceedings could not be started afresh without exhuming a body to allow the Coroner and jury to view it, and to do that would give pain to the relatives and shock the community to a greater or less extent. After consulting together the Attorney-General and himself, in whose hands the Cabinet had left the matter, had decided to appoint a board. A remarkable situation has arisen through the appointment of the special board to enquire into the Richmond railway disaster, the Coroner having announced that he will continue on Monday next the inquest which he opened a few days ago. This means that if the Attorney-General's enquiry extends till next week, there will be two enquiries into the accident proceeding at the same time. When asked what he would do if the railway officials who had been relieved of duty failed to attend the inquest, the Coroner (Dr. Cole) said he was not ready to say what he would do. He added, however, "I have got power as Coroner to compel attendances. In other words, I have power to issue warrants for the arrest of any person who fails to attend an inquest when called upon to do so." The situation is viewed by the members of the legal profession as an impossible one. Mr. H. R. Chomley, who has been instructed by the Railways Transportation Employes Association to appear for Guard Davis, points out that if the two enquiries are allowed to go on at the same time it will mean that the railway employes who may possibly be held responsible have to run two chances of being committed for trial on a criminal charge. A man would actually be risking a trial for manslaughter in two places at once. In the Legislative Assembly the Premier (Mr. Murray) said it was the duty of the Government to take such steps as would prevent the Coroner from holding an enquiry which from its illegality would be a fruitless one. There was a certain step which the Attorney-General could take and which he proposed to take. To determine by whom the enquiry should be conducted, the proper legal course would be to apply to a Supreme Court judge in Chambers for his decision. If that decision was an anticipated, it would be impossible for the Coroner to go on. There was a still more drastic step that the Government could take, but he hoped it would not be necessary. The list of compensation claims in connection with the Richmond railway disaster now totals 461.

"JACK THE RIPPER."

London telegrams tell us that Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, the well-known alienist, who greatly interested himself in the mystery connected with the "Jack the Ripper" atrocities in White-chapel, London, in the late eighties, reports the receipt of a letter from a Melbourne lady, declaring that the miscreant had at one time lived in Melbourne. The letter says :—"Your tracking of the 'Ripper' frightened him into returning to Melbourne, and he worked his passage out on the steamer "Murrimbidgee." Before starting for England he gained his surgical knowledge from a medical friend. His wife died from natural causes." "Jack the Ripper" confessed his London atrocities to the writer, who reported the circumstances to the Scotland Yard authorities, but the information thus given was disregarded. The man often attended the service at St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne. The woman referred to in the cable message as a "Melbourne lady" is well known at the Detective Office, where she periodically arrived in a tempestuous manner, and, hanging on the counter, complained that although she had made known the whereabouts of Jack the Ripper, and pointed him out to the police, no action had been taken to arrest him. She was a woman of dissolute habits, and lacked education and means. Jack the Ripper lived with her clandestinely. He was a man who, it is believed, had a college education, and Melbourne was his home. He allowed himself to drift, however, and had become a ne'er-do-well. He was closely interrogated by the detectives, who came to the conclusion that the woman who accused him was a crank. The man belonged to a good family in Melbourne. For a long time he has been out of touch, and it is believed that he has left Melbourne. "Wherever he is," say the detectives, "he is harmless enough. The woman used to pester us so much that we used to refer to her as Jack the Ripper. She continually wrote letters addressed to King Edward VII, concerning Jack the Ripper and other grievances which she imagined she was being wrongfully subjected to. These caused so much annoyance to those in attendance upon his Majesty that a request was sent to the Chief Commissioner of Police here to have a stop put to the letters. This was done and the woman then avoided the Detective Office. She is still in Melbourne however and still makes the same assertions concerning Jack the Ripper. The police are somewhat surprised that Dr. Forbes Winslow should have attached any importance to the letters of his correspondent if she is the woman known to them.

THE WOMAN'S STORY.

A tall, dark, statuesque woman, apparently about 45 years of age, called at a Melbourne newspaper office and explained that she was the lady referred to in the cable messages and in local statements concerning the Whitechapel murders. She said she had only written once to King Edward about the murders, and had not, as the detectives stated, continually written to the King concerning Jack the Ripper and other grievances. "I wrote to the King," the woman explained, "because neither the Melbourne detective nor the authorities at Scotland Yard had cleared up the mystery concerning Jack the Ripper though I gave them the strongest of clues." Then in a calm, convincing way the woman told her story. She first gave the name of the man, who, she said, had confessed to her that he committed the crimes. Then she gave her own name and the names and addresses of people who could, she declared, in one way or another, confirm her statement as to her relations with this man. Some of the persons named are well-known in the city. "Jack was a ne'er-do-well," she said, "a native of Melbourne, who was educated at one of the public schools here. Before I met him in 1902, he had been to South Africa and Europe and had been married. I think he must have broken his wife's heart, for she died soon, and he told me that he sank very low in London. He got in time to the slum shelters. He had been in his boyhood days a close friend of a Collins-street doctor, now dead, and he told me he frequently drove about with this doctor, and watched him conducting post-mortem examinations at the morgue and elsewhere. Further than the knowledge Jack picked up from this doctor he knew nothing abo
dislue. I get to know him some
back to Melbourne from London.
ther in various parts of Melbourne.
him with money, and I belie
little from his people, a very wealthy
was always fond of reading 'Lloyd
'Reynold's Weekly News,' and one
reading from one of the papers the
Cashara Reid, who was styled the
murderer. This Reid became acquai
sisters of great beauty. He married o
yed and murdered the other. I said,
ful thing, Jack!' and then went on
about Jack the Ripper?' 'Strange,' re
raising his face from the paper 'that th
ceased as soon as I left London.' I got
about this, and a day or two afterwards
him. 'Jack, my God! I believe you were Ja
Ripper. I really believe you committed
crimes.' He replied, 'If I told you
it might be another case of Samson an
Delilah, but if you hold on me you would hurt
yourself, for you seem to be fond of me.' He was
one of those weak men who will tell women anything, and presently I had the whole tale from him.
He had mutilated some women and girls in the
street, and others he had lured to a room he occupied in the Whitechapel quarter. Their ages ranged
from 48 to 14 years. I asked him what possessed
him to commit such terrible apparently purposeless
crimes, and he replied that it was partly out of revenge because a woman had jilted him in his youth
and partly out of a liking for surgery. "He seemed
to be a little mad at times, and he wore a sheath
knife with which, he said, he had killed the women
in London. This knife he pawned in King-street
when we were in low water. It was a murderous
instrument with a keen slightly curved blade. I
was horror-struck at the revelations, but I liked the
poor, weak, fool, and you know perhaps how a woman will cling to a man as long as she believes he is
true to her. But there came a night when Jack
left me secretly, taking with him my money. He
did not come back, and my love turned to hatred,
and I was obsessed by a desire for revenge. So
I went to Detective Dungey and another detective.
We found out that Jack was leaving for the country, and he was detained at Spencer-street and taken
to the detective office. They examined him there
very keenly, but he allayed their suspicions and
told me how, for strange as it may seem, he came
back to me. I was good-looking in those days, and
possessed a singular fascination for him, for even
when he got married the second time he wished to
leave his wife and go away somewhere with me. He
told me he got off because someone had declared
that he had been employed at the Melbourne
Exhibition in 1899. 'But,' Jack added, 'they
didn't know that I landed in Melbourne about the
end of 1899, and was in London when the murders
were committed. When Jack got married the
second time he went to South Africa. I believe his
wife has left him and gone on to England as com-
panion to some lady. He told me once that when
he is dying and is sure he will not recover he will
call in a Church of England clergyman and make a
confession of the Whitechapel murders."

"I swear to Almighty God," concluded the woman, "that what I have told you is the truth. The
once fashionable man who lived with me was Jack
the Ripper, or an extraordinary liar. I believe he
was the murderer."

AEROPLANE SENSATION.

A large crowd assembled on the Cheltenham racecourse adelaide, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the first public aeroplane flight in Australia. The trial had proved successful, and, with good weather, Mr. H. C. Bolfe, the aviator, was confident of good flight. The Bleriot failed to rise at the first attempt, and on the second, rose a little. The left wing was seen to elevate, and the aeroplane then swerved to the right and dashed amongst the spectators, some of whom were knocked down. Ewart Leck, 16, of Essex-street, Goodwood, where he resides with his parents, was the most unfortunate. The propeller of the aeroplane, which was making 1,500 revolutions per minute tore his hand off at the wrist. He was at once removed from the racecourse, and at the hospital his arm was amputated below the elbow. The boy's arm is also fractured about the elbow, and little hope is held out of recovery. Two women who were standing near fell down with fright, but soon recovered. The airman, before the second attempt to fly, beskoned the people to give a clear passage of 40 yards, but, with insatiable curiosity, they continued to force forward. The propeller was smashed into pieces, and the ribs of the right wing were broken. Bolfe, the aviator, said afterwards :—"I have made successful flights with the machine, but this morning the weather was not clear enough to permit of a successful flight." The propeller is made of cedar, and is 6 feet long. The management is not going to abandon the flights. There is between £50 and £75 damage done.

AN AUSTRALIAN RECORD.

Astonishing support of the much-stated theory that Australians are the biggest meat eaters in the world has been given by Dr Brown, chief inspector of meat for Victoria, in his report for the year ending 30th June. It is shown that during the twelve months Victorians consumed 2,500,000 sheep, 262,000 horned cattle and 72,000 pigs in pork and 158,000 in bacon. These figures exclude private slaughtering, which is believed to have been small. They show that the average consumption of each man, woman and child in the State was two sheep, a fifth of a bullock and a fifth of a pig. The meat industry has for some time been unusually prosperous. In addition to these high figures of sla

GREAT FIRE AT BRUSSELS.

EXHIBITION NEARLY BURNT OUT.

British Section Destroyed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, August 15.

The main buildings of the Brussels Exhibition, including the British section, have been destroyed by fire. It is reported that two persons have been killed, and thirty injured.

The fire started at 9 o'clock yesterday evening in the Post Office, owing, it is believed, to a short circuit.

It spread with frightful rapidity, despite the firemen's efforts, even attacking forty houses in an adjoining street.

The grounds were filled with pleasure-seekers, but fortunately no visitors were allowed inside the buildings after six o'clock, or the disaster would have been worse.

The damage in the British section alone is enormous, including the loan collection valued for insurance at £100,000, and many other most valuable objects.

LATER.

Later messages state that none were killed, but thirty injured in the Brussels fire.

The Belgian, French and British sections are annihilated and others partly destroyed.

The fire was checked by blowing up blocks of buildings.

Reuter telegraphs from Brussels that the Italian section of the Exhibition has been partly destroyed and eight other sections have sustained slight damage. All documents of the Judging Committee have been burnt. The Executive has decided that the parts of the Exhibition, not destroyed, shall remain open to the public.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

Thirty-two People Killed.

LONDON, August 15.

Reuter wires from Saujon, Charente Inferieure, that a collision has taken place between a goods train and a special train. Twenty-five persons were killed, including a number of girls who were making an excursion. Many were injured.

LATER.

The official figures of casualties in the Saujon disaster give 32 killed and 55 injured. This statement probably does not include five persons who died on the way to hospital.

The scene was one of terrible confusion. The accident occurred at 10-45 in the morning, and the last bodies were not extricated until six in the evening. The excursion train was crowded, and taking the wrong points dashed into the stationary train. The first two coaches of the excursion train, which were full of the girls of a school party, were splintered, the occupants being horribly mangled.

Most of the injured in the Saujon disaster had their legs crushed and many amputations have been necessary.

KING ALFONSO'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, August 15.

King Alfonso went to Ostend to see his uncle, the Archduke Ferdinand. He returns to Cowes to-day, where he will spend next week with his wife.

It appears that his entourage allowed it to be understood that King Alfonso was going to Madrid, in order that his plans might not be known.

AEROPLANE ORDER FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

A Legion of Aviators.

LONDON, August 14.

The French War Minister is giving orders for fifty aeroplanes of various types from the credits for 1910. He is organising a Legion of Aviators and intends to ask for a credit of two million francs in 1911.

AMERICAN FOREST FIRES.

Settlers Killed.

LONDON, August 14.

The forest fires in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, have become more serious. Thirty-five persons are missing, and a party of settlers, including women and children, are surrounded at Squaw Creek. Their rescue is unlikely.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 15.

In connection with the cultivation of sugar beet in Sussex and Kent, arrangements are being made for a sugar factory in the Tunbridge Wells district.

THE S.S. "SPARTA."

LONDON, August 15.

The steamer "Sparta", which was towed into Portland after a collision with the Dutch steamer "Hollandia" has left Portland, escorted by a salvage steamer.

GREEK CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, August 14.

After his long absence, the Greek Crown Prince returns to Athens on Friday.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

Shipbuilding and Railway Strikes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 15.

Considerable anxiety regarding the unrest in the labour world prevails throughout Europe. The shipbuilding and railway trouble is threatening in Britain. The shipbuilding strike in Germany is assuming ever-increasing proportions; railways in France are fighting for a minimum wage on all lines, while there is a most serious outlook at Bilbao in connection with the strike in favour of shorter hours.

The gravest feature of these troubles is the growing disposition of the men to reject the advice of the leaders and there are indications of trade movements for getting out of the hands of organisations which have hitherto controlled and directed them.

AGITATION IN IRELAND.

Three Redmondites Attacked.

LONDON, August 15.

A fierce fight took place at Bantry yesterday, owing to three members of Parliament, supporters of Mr. Redmond, attempting to deliver speeches. The platform was bombarded and the members fled.

Forty persons were injured including the Chief of the Police. The police made several charges. A hundred constables got the members of Parliament safely into a train. There was subsequently much fighting between the two parties in the streets.

AVIATION TRIALS.

Successful Trip at Munich.

LONDON, August 15.

Munich telegrams state that the airship "Parseval VI," carrying sixteen persons, made a trial lasting for an hour and returned smoothly to the exhibition.

THE "OCEANA" ASHORE.

Re-floated.

LONDON, August 14.

The steamer "Oceana," bound for Bombay, is ashore on Cape Faro, Messina. Lighters are lightening her.

LONDON, August 15.

The "Oceana" has been towed off by an Italian warship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 15.

Mr. McIntosh, Deputy Conservator of Forests, from leave, is transferred from Burma to Punjab. Mr. McIntosh is now on his way out to India from home aboard the steamer "Oceana" which Reuter reports is as aground in the Straits of Messina.

[The P. & O. s. s. "Oceana," which left Bombay with the mails of July 2, was on her return voyage having left London on Aug. 5, and Marseilles Aug. 12; for Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Aden, and Bombay. She had on board the following passengers:—Capt. P. V. Kelly, Col. G. B. Hodson, Mr. W. H. Werner, Capt. G. Newcome, Capt. Jas. Gourlie, Mr. D. C. H. C. Kennedy, Lieut.-Col. Fitz J. M. Edwards, Col. G. D. Hodson, Mr. P. Townsie, Major W. G. H. Manley, Mr. A. A. St. J. Wright, Mr. G. R. H. Talbot, Mr. E. S. Bamford, Major C. H. G. Moore, Mr. J. Maver, Mr. J. Robertson, Major Williamson Oswald, Mrs. Williamson Oswald, infant and nurse, Mr. Coade, Mr. W. H. Croft, Mr. J. B. Ewan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas and child, Major W. P. Haydon, Mr. C. W. Turner, Mr. F. O'Dwyer, Prof. Norman Rudolph, Mr. A. E. Williams, Mr. A. L. Reid, Mr. A. Foulkes, Capt. R. B. Blackney, Mr. F. Rothesay, Mr. H. Matting, Mr. R. A. C. Murray, Capt. A. Mackinnon, Mr. C. R. L. Fitzgerald, Brigadier and Mrs Andrews and child, Capt. and Mrs. Moberley, Lieut. E. S. Harcourt, Mr. Alexander, Capt. H. M. Smith, Mr. J. R. Hodgkins, Master Mansell, Mr. G. Purvis Capt. R. D. C. McLeod, Mr. G. Gemmell, Mr C. D. Gee, Mrs. A. Rowlly and infant, Mr. G. H. Haselden, Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Carr Hall, Mr. M. F. O'Dywer, Mr. Theo. Westmann, Capt. W. F. Adair, Mr. G. V. Comyn, Mr. W. H. Herbert, Mr. B. H. Case, Mr. J. K. Herbert, Capt. F. W. Murray, Lieut.-Col. C. V. Humphreys, Capt. H. H. Sproule, Mr. T. C. Sloane, Mr. E. J. Owens, Major H. Ravenscroft, Major H. A. D. Fraser, Mr. G. H. Haselden, Mr. B. W. Echlen, Mr. A. H. B. Foster, Miss E. Bryant, Mr. K. McIntosh, Capt. A. E. Moncrieff, Miss Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Harden, Mrs. W. Kidson Glen, Mr. W. Kidson Glen, Mrs. J. Reynolds, Mr. B. Jackson, Miss Ruffell, and Mr. T. T. Robinson.]

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 15.

It is understood to be now practically certain that International Opium Conference for which America has been long pressing will be held at the Hague about next November. It is not yet known who will represent the Government of India upon it and it is not impossible that some one will be sent from the India Office for the purpose. The principal matter to be discussed is that of uniform international rules for giving effect to the recommendation of the recent Shanghai Conference.

HEAD CLERK SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 15.

Durgaprasad, head clerk of the Kyasth College, who pleaded guilty to the charges of criminal breach of trust and falsifying of the account books of the college, has been sentenced to one year's sigorous imprisonment.

CACUTTA HIGH COURT.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 15.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced to-day Mr. Justice Woodroffe presided. The calendar of the present Sessions is very short, only six theft cases having been committed, and it is likely to be over in one day. Justices Chatterjee and Richardson admitted the appeal to-day in the Dhanbaid Railway Fraud Case, in which a clerk and peon attached to the Pay office were sentenced to four and three years.

THE DACCA ONSPIRACY CASE.

Forty Accused on Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, August 15.

It will be remembered that some time ago in a garden at Adabari village, some revolvers and Dum-dum bullets were found and these young men were arrested under the conspiracy charged. This makes the number of accused in the conspiracy case forty.

It was notified before that the trial would commence from 10-30, at which time the defence pleaders and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Mr. N. Gupta and Mr. Baker, D. I. G. Crime and District Superintendent attended. The accused arrived on foot surrounded by a strong guard at 11. The Court-room has been partitioned by a steel network and the accused were let into this after the handcuffs were taken off. The compartment of the accused is furnished with punkhas and inclined chairs. The District Magistrate arrived at 12 with two closed carriages under strong guards containing the search articles including numerous books, papers, swords, guns, revolvers, daggers, lathis, etc.

On the District Magistrate's resuming his seat, the BenchClerk called out the accused by names as follows: Fulin Behary Das, Govinda Chandra Sen, Paresh Chandra Sen Gupta, Nishi Kanto Basu Chowdry, Baroda Charan DattGupta, Nripendra Mohan Gupta, Sukhendra Kumar Sen Gupta, Dinesh Kumar Guha, Manikya Chandra Gaha, Akshaya Kumar Dutt, Amarendra Mohan Ghose, Bankim Chandra Roy, Lali Mohan Roy, Nishi Kanta Choudhry, SashiKunda Sarkar Jogesh Chandra Roy, Bejoy Chandra Raha, Roy Ashutosh Das Gupta, Promode Behari Das, Rajani Kanta Sen, Radhika Bhusan Roy, Dhirendra Nath Sen, Sachindra Bandapadhya, Gurudayal Das, Jogendra Kumar Das Gupta, Nishi Bhusan Roy, Hem Chandra Roy, Gopiballab Chakravarty, Surendra Chandra Roy, Jotirmoy Roy, Indu Nath Das Gupta, Gopal Chandra Ghose, Binode Behari Chakarvarty, Bhupati Mohan Sen, Aswani Kumar Ghose, Suresh Chandra Sen, Nalini Kumar Guha, Prafulla Chandra Sen, Charu Chandra Sen, Nitai Chandra Banikya.

After the names were called out Sub-Inspector Bankim Chandra Choudary presented in court another accused Abani Mohan Ganguli alia Langulia who has just been brought down after the judgment in the Adabaai Arms Act case in which he was convicted. Of the forty accused only the first fifteen are defended and the remaining twenty-five go on undefended.

The District Magistrate Mr. Marr, took up the political case, Emperor vs Pulin Behari Das and others, at 1 o'clock and transferred it to the file of the Special Magistrate Mr. Bentinck. Before Mr. Marr, the Deputy Legal Remembrancer; Mr. Gupta, moved for an adjournment till the 18th on the ground that all the accused persons have not yet arrived there. The prayer was granted. Then Babu Nibaran Chandra Guha, Pleader, filed a petition on behalf of Manik and Dinesh Guha, two brothers. He wanted to know if his clients would be tried jointly with any other accused. Mr. Marr informed him that all will be tried jointly. He further asked for a copy of the petition of complaint and sanction to prosecute, copy of the evidence before the Police, or Magistrate, of documents to be used against accused and the list of witnesses.

Mr. Marr replied there was no record of depositions. Mr. Gupta pointed out the case for the prosecution had not yet been opened, the Pleader might renew his application after the opening of the case. On this Mr. Marr gave permission to supply the defence with copies of the petition of complaint and Government sanction.

Next, Nibaram Guha, Pleador, applied for bail on behalf of Dinesh and Manick Guha and said that they were put to unnecessary harassments. Gupta opposed the bail and said the Government sanction for prosecution means that there is a prima facie case and therefore no question of harassment arises.

Mr. Marr refused the bail application.

Fifteen accused are now being represented by pleaders including Srish Chatterjee and Sasanka Ghosh, on behalf of Pulin Behari Das and Lalit Kumar Roy respectively. One of the undefended accused handed over a petition to the Magistrate complaining that the Special Court was sitting three miles off the local court buildings. This was prejudicial to the defence, that there was not legal help except at prehibitive cost. So they prayed that the Court might be removed to Northbrook Hall or any other convenient place in the town. The petition was rejected on the ground that it was impossible to consider this at the present stage.

Rajani Kanta Ghosh, an old man from the dock, appealed to His Honour for permission to smoke to which he was addicted. The Magistrate referred him to the Jail Superintendent, adding he had no personal objection. Another accused asked for an increment in the dose of opium which he was getting in Jail.

We understand that all these under-trial prisoners are being given good rations and generally well treated. Mr. Bentink gave permission to the relations of accused to attend the Court. From Thursday the Court will sit daily from eleven to half past five with half an hour's interval for lunch. Mr Marr informed the accused at the close of to-day's proceedings that in future the accused persons would be conveyed in a special van and would not be marched up to Court.

CALCUTTA, August 15.

Commenting on the statement that the Dacca Conspiracy Case will be tried according to ordinary criminal procedure and not under the Crimes Act, the "Patrika" asks, "why are forty-seven of the accused in this case not going to be tried in the High Court by three learned Judges like others, who were charged with similar offences?" Further on, the paper says, "it should be remembered that considering that many nice points of law and fact are bound to crop up, three learned Judges of the High Court would be able to dispose of them in a more satisfactory manner than a single District and Sessions Judge."

THE RAILWAY PASS CASE.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 15.

In the Railway Pass case on Saturday the City Magistrate committed Thomas Bradshaw, Ashutosh Mukherji and S. M. Williams to the Sessions. All the accused reserved their defence.

RAILWAY STATION LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 15.

At two o'clock this morning Kudnaywa Railway Station on the Prome section, 111 miles from Rangoon, was attacked by dacoits. The Stationmaster was seriously wounded and has been taken to Gyodingauk Hospital. Railway and private property were looted.

KHULNA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 15.

The Advocate-General to-day resumed the summing up for the Crown in the Khulna conspiracy case dealing with the accused individually. Referring to the case against Nogen Sircar he said there was found a collection of highly seditious and inflammatory writings urging his countrymen to drive out "foreign dogs," the terms, used very frequently involving a sacrifice of life. Some of them were published and some of them were not published. The ones that had been published in the papers had slips of papers appended to them. There was one or two cases, a slight difference between these writings as written and as published. In one of them the writer wrote "Come, O Mother India." This had been altered and it then read "Come, O Village Queen." Counsel cited in connection with these writings verses, etc. found in Nogen Chunder's house and in the office of the "Jessore Patrika." Then the accused published a book containing 18 poems, four of which were the subject matter of a charge somewhat similar to the one in this case. These poems breathed a spirit of bloodthirstiness and murderous eagerness against the Government and incited the people to take up the sword and form secret societies.

ADABARI ARMS ACT CASE.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, August 15.

The Deputy Magistrate Sureshchandra Sing delivered judgment to-day in the Adabari Arms Act case in which three revolvers, some cartridges and some strong nitric and strong sulphuric acid were discovered from under earth in Pal's garden in Adabari. Accused Abani Mohan Ganguli alias Langulia and Birajmohon alias Tania were both convicted under section 19 (F,) Arms Act and the former was sentenced to one year and the latter to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the third accused Rajendralal Barui was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted. After judgment Abani Mohon was taken over to Ramna Special Court to be tried in the revolutionary gang case.

Sachindra Mohon Bandapadhya has been arrested last night at Patuatoly by Sub-Inspector Bankim Chandra Chowdhury. He is an accused in the revolutionary gang case.

THAKURDARS CHARGED AS BURGLARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 15.

In the case in which 21 Thakurdars of Gujerat are being charged before Rao Sahab Naraliker, City Mamlatdar, with being members of a gang of professional burglars, Sub-Inspector Shaik Mohidin gave an account of his investigations in connection with the gang. After detailing the arrests he made in Bombay and property recovered on 20th January 1910, witness went to Kolhapur where Vaikuntha, the approver, pointed out various places where accused used to put up and where the burglaries had been committed. Six houses had been broken into at Kolhapur including those of Prof. Kunjalal, Rev. Samson and Mr. Ramchandra Natu. From Kolhapur, witness carried his investigation to Miraj where the gang had broken into the house of Ramchandra Sakharam Gujer and secured property worth Rs. 2,000. From Miraj witness went to Nasik and thence to several places, returning to Poona. 27 houses in the city and the cantonment were pointed as having been broken into by the gang. The hearing is continuing.

DARING DACOITY.

A Rich Tailor's House Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 15.

Information reached the Alipore District police to-day that a dacoity of a serious nature was committed in the house of one Wahid Bux Mondal, a rich tailor of Belipooker near Matiabruz last night. It appears that at midnight when all the inmates of the house were fast asleep, a gang of dacoits, numbering two dozen, all up-countrymen, fully armed, broke into the house. Two of the female inmates were tortured and forced to confess where the valuables were concealed. The men looted the whole house and decamped. No arrests are reported.

DACOITS IN PATIALA STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 15.

A gang of dacoits, said to be headed by one Chaman Singh Tankur, of the Bikanir State, has made its appearance in the Patiala State. The Maharaja has deputed Captain Tarach and and Major Arjan Singh, to have them arrested.

TINPAHAR RUNNING TRAIN CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 15.

The Magisterial enquiry into the case of robbery with attempted murder in the running train at Tinpahar station on the E. I. Railway against Charu Chander, was resumed at Sahebgunje on Saturday last, before Mr. S. S. De, Sub-divisional Officer of Rajmahal. The case was partly gone into and adjourned to the 20th instant.

CLERK CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 15.

The sedition case against Pundit Hemraj, joint secretary of Sanatan Dharam Mahamandal, was taken up to-day before Mr. Butler, the Deputy Commissioner. Inspector Abdula of the C.I.D., deposed to certain documents as being found in a search of Hemraj's place. Among them was a manuscript "Kia Arya Samaj Mulk Ka Dusman nahi hai?" meaning "Is not Arya Samaj an enemy of the country?" which is considered objectionable. The Inspector, however, said, that he was instructed by the Deputy Inspector General of Criminal Investigation Department, to enter a Nolle Prosequi against the accused. The Court intimated that it would pass orders on the 22nd instant. The accused is a clerk in the office of the Inspector General of Hospitals.

THE Calcutta Port-Commissioners' 30 lakhs debenture loan was largely over-subscribed. The tenders at Rs. 98-2 and over were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-1 to extent of 77 per cent. of amount tendered. Average of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-2-8.

CAWNPORE AND HARDOI LAWYERS.

Accusations and Recriminations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 15.

With reference to the resent telegram regarding litigation between members of the Cawnpore and Hardoi Bars, it appears that the case had no concern whatever with a company for the manufacture of glass, china, etc.

The true facts of the litigation are that in September 1909 Babus Raghuber Prasad Khara and Vikrimajit Singh, Vakils of Cawnpore, Babus Bihari Lall and Jagan Nathum Nado, Contractors, of Cawnpore, Babu Wasir Sahai, District Engineer, Cawnpore, and Mr. Percy Dillon sued the East India Bank for the cancellation of their contracts for shares which they had purchased in the Bank at different periods in 1908-09 on grounds of fraud and misrepresentation by Mr. Akbar Omar, Chief Director of the concern, as agent of the Company. The Bank, in their written statements, denied these gentlemen having any cause of action against them together with their allegations against Mr. Omar. There were then proposals for a compromise which came to nothing. The Bank went to the High Court of Allahabad for the transfer of these cases from Cawnpore to Hardoi on grounds of expense, inconvenience and embarrassment.

Mr. Omar resigned the Chief Directorship of the Bank and prosecuted Babus Vikrimajit Singh and Raghubar Prasad Khare for defamation, in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner Hardoi on the basis of a protest which they had sent to the Directors of the Bank at Hardoi. Mr. Omar eventually consented to do this on the condition that his conduct was cleared outside the Court as it could be in Court and that the Cawnpore gentleman withdrew their cases against the Bank.

On 15th June the Bank cases were compromised, but Mr. Omar on seeing the terms of the compromise discovered that the allegations against him were not withdrawn. He, then, instead of withdrawing his protest case, filed six more complaints between 20th of June and 4th of July in the court of the District Magistrate of Hardoi against all the six plaintiffs in the civil cases on the basis of the plaints which, he alleged, were false, malicious and defamatory.

On 9th July one of the Cawnpore accused in the plaint case applied to the Additional Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore for sanction to prosecute Mr. Omar under section 193 I. P. C. for having verified the statement of the Bank in which, the Bank had denied certain allegations made in his plaint. Notice to show cause was issued on Mr. Omar.

Moulvi Anwar-ul-Hasan had no connection whatever with any glass manufacturing Company nor with East India Bank nor did he verify the plaint of the bankers nor has he been charged by certain members of the Cawnpore Bar with professional misconduct.

MURDER OF MARWARI GIRL.

Two Mahomedan Females Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 15.

Mr. Ropar, the Sessions Judge, and a jury were engaged to-day in hearing the evidence in the case in which a Mahomedan woman named Jaimalbee and her fifteen-year old daughter, Umrobee, were charged with the murder of a six year old Marwadi girl named Sada Kuvar, daughter of a well-to-do Marwadi, Shet Punamchand Meghraj of Sirur. It appears the child was in the habit of going to the house of accused who used to give her sweets and fruits. On 4th April last she disappeared and most minute enquiries failed to discover her. She was wearing at the time gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 250. Two months later a village schoolmaster named Govindrao in whose school the girl had been taught, brought her father a silver anklet which a Hindu woman wanted to pawn with him. They promised the woman Re. 50 if she brought them some more ornaments from accused and a month later she brought them a piece of gold. These were handed over to the police who raided the accused's house when more ornaments were found. A mound in the compound was then dug up and the remains of the girl were recovered wearing the clothes she had last worn and some ivory bangles. The trial is proceeding.

HON'BLE MR. SINHA'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 15.

A successor to the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, as Legal Member of Council will be announced during the next few weeks. Mr. Sinha, on vacating the appointment, will rejoin the Calcutta Bar and will probably visit England next spring.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY INJURED.

Attacked by Convert's Family.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 15.

The Bishop of Lahore has left Simla for Kotgarh Mission Station, some fifty miles distant in Suddsj Valley, to enquire into an unfortunate occurrence which has taken place there. It appears that a Hindu boy of sixteen, who was attending the Kotgarh Mission School, expressed a desire to be baptised, and eventually left for Kunnul where the ceremony took place. On learning what had happened Mr. Stokes, the American Missionary at Kotgarh, proceeded to Kunnul, and brought the boy back. On arrival near Kotgarh the boy's relatives met the pair and a fracas occurred, in which Mr. Stokes was injured by a blow on the head from a stone. Mr. Stokes is convalescent, and it is hoped that the Bishop will be successful in his endeavours to restore friendly relations between the sections of the two communities concerned in this remote Himalayan Station.

THE DEWAN OF BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, August 15.

A public meeting of all classes and creeds was held yesterday evening at the Alfred High School to organise a fund to commemorate the good services of the popular Dewansaheb, Mr. Prabhashankar Pattani, on the occasion of the title of C. I. E. being conferred upon him by the British Government. Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, ex-Dewan, presided. Rs. 44,000 were subscribed, on the spot. After passing resolutions of appointing a managing committee and secretaries, etc., the meeting terminated with hearty cheers to His Highness the Maharajah Saheb.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 14.

The weather is playing great tricks with us this year and seems determined not to do things by halves. The rain held off till the last week in June and then gave us ten days of real wet weather during which a rainfall of eight inches was registered. After that the clouds disappeared completely, and we had three weeks hot sun to be followed again by a fortnight of the most continuous downpour. These two spells have already given us as much rain as we had during the whole of last year. The result is that the country was water-logged, and all games and outdoor functions were brought to an end for a time. The racing people have been fortunate under the circumstances, for on all the appointed days it was possible to hold races, albeit on a sodden course, and under a dripping sky, but cricket and tennis were brought to a stand-still and hunting became an impossibility, and on Thursday, the 11th, the master had to notify that there would be no meet as the country was unrideable. The followers of the hunt have, however, no grounds for complaint since on Thursday, the 4th, and Sunday, the 7th, they had magnificent runs. On the 4th, the meet was at Bosari on the Nasik Road; the hounds soon found and ran right behind "The Sisters," from where they swung left-handed and re-crossing the Nasik Road made right away to Chinchwad where they killed in the open forty-five minutes with only one brief check and fast clean going, and though a little heavy at times. Mrs. Cameron, who was well up throughout, got the brush and the run was generally voted to be the "run of the season." On the following Sunday things went even better. The meet was at Wagholi on the Nagar Road and the country quite the driest and stoniest about, which was fortunate since the low-lying part were very heavy. A jank was soon found and made back in the direction of Poona over some very stony hills; he evidently wished to cross the Mula Mutha River, but could not face the flood and ran up the bank for some way, finally swinging off right-handed crossing the Nagar Road near the 6th Milestone and making a line for Temple Hill. After forty minutes' hard going without a check he lay up for three minutes in a jowari field, but he was soon hustled out and made for Kidney Hill to the bank of the Indryani, when the stout fellow was again pulled up by a river, and once more made for Kidney Hill on which Biberal pulled him down in full sight of the few who had struggled to the end. The run lasted for an hour and ten minutes and was full of incident. Mrs. Kerridge, who was going well on her good horse "Decby" was given the brush. There is no doubt that hounds are very fit and keen, they are well in hand and excellently hunted. As soon as the country dried up again, we may count on some more good sport.

Luckily there have been a certain number of indoor entertainments to cheer us up. "The Receptive Host" was played again on the 5th to a good sized audience at the Gymkhana and on the 9th Warwick Major's Company gave a really amusing performance which did much to counteract the depressing influences of the weather. It is not often that one sees a blase Anglo-Indian audience indulge in a hearty laugh in this country, but Miss Georgie Corlass as "Jan" quite carried her hearers away on Tuesday and the play, though it started life with a good run at the Comedy Theatre, London, seemed to leave all the chance of novelty to the Poona audience and was received with all the enthusiastic applause of a successful first night. Dearsay play such an important part in all plays nowadays that it would be unfair not to mention the pretty gowns worn by the leading lady. Two songs and dances were happy interpolations and were both encored. A second play on the 10th, "The Dandy Doctor" was not up to the standard of the evening before, but Miss Georgie Corlass worked hard in the principal part, and as long as she was on the stage there was plenty of life and fun.

On Tuesday, August 2, there was a large gathering at the Ladies' Club on the occasion of the unveiling of Lady Muir-Mackenzie's portrait by the Governor. This portrait was presented by the members to the club and was painted at home from photographs. It is a fine picture, though not a very striking likeness. Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy opened the proceedings with a short speech after which Sir George Clarke spoke warmly of Lady Muir-Mackenzie's work in this country, and the keen interest she has always taken in the Club. Several other speeches followed including one, late in the evening from Lady Muir-Mackenzie, when she formally opened the Badminton Shed which has recently been built in the Club compound. Those energetic secretaries Mrs. Dyson and Mrs. Jehangir received many congratulations on very successful afternoon and indeed all the speakers bore testimony to the unswerving and immense devotion of these ladies to the Club and everything connected with it.

Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie took their last leave of Poona on Saturday, the 6th, when a great number of people saw them off on the station platform en route for Bombay to embark on a further series of farewell entertainments and speeches.

Forthcoming events lately announced include "Raffles" to be played by the Amateur Dramatic Club on August 26th and 27th, a ball at Government House on the 23rd, a fancy dress dance at the Gymkhana on the 29th, and a musical comedy by the A.-D.-C. on September 15th, 16th and 17th. And the Flower Show on September 23th and 24th.

In addition to this there will be Polo and Tennis tournaments next week, if the weather permits, and a double wedding whether or not. The golf links are now in A-1 condition and during the past few days since the rain became less, a large number of golfers have been doing their duty every evening. It is still defazling at intervals, but the monsoon is evidently becoming less and in about a week we shall probably get the regular break in the rains and the sun will once more give our unfortunate gardens a chance. Poona will then be looking its best and should prove an attractive change to the hurried residents of Bombay and to our country cousins in the mofussil.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

European Nurses Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 15.

Inspector Fallon, of Victoria Terrace Police Station, is enquiring into what appears to be an exceptionally daring case in which an unknown Bengali on Saturday night suddenly came up to three European ladies, Misses Arthur, Fraser and Watts, employed on the nursing staff of Presidency General Hospital in Southern Circular Road and snatched away from Miss Arthur a leather hand-bag containing money, visiting cards and some papers, and then made good his escape. Three young ladies at 8 o'clock at night had alighted from Chowringhee tramcar and were walking along southern Circular Road back to their quarters in hospital, when accused suddenly came up to them before they could realise the situation. The stranger snatched away a hand-bag from the custody of Miss Arthur and ran for all he was worth. An empty motor-car driven by a native chauffeur approached the spot where the ladies were standing and they beckoned to the car which immediately stopped. The chauffeur allowed them to enter the car which was driven in the direction of the route the stranger had taken, but the search proved fruitless as owing to darkness trace of robber could not be obtained.

FLOODS IN LOWER BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 15.

Between Daiku and Dyuntaza Railway Stations, the water yesterday was reported to be rising. Precautions are being taken against washaways ballast trains are being pushed on with all speed, goods traffic between Rangoon and Dyuntaza is suspended. To-day the trains passed over the flooded portion necessarily slowly, the mail arriving about an hour late.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 29.

LORD KITCHENER IN THE FIELD.

FIELD-MARSHAL Viscount Kitchener, who is paying a private visit to General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien at Aldershot, spent Wednesday in the field watching operations carried out by the troops of the 2nd Division. Dressed in a quiet grey suit, and mounted on a charger, he attracted very little attention as he rode about in the area of operations, few of the troops even recognising him. He has seen very little of Aldershot, and he appeared deeply interested in the work in hand. The operations have been in progress since Monday, the 2nd Division being engaged in driving back an invading force who have reached Aldershot from the sea. On Tuesday the enemy, represented by small parties of men with flags, had been driven of Caesar's Camp and Beacon Hill, just out of Aldershot, and had retired to Frensham. The 2nd Division, commanded by Major-General H. M. Lawson, pursued with such vigour that late on Tuesday night the enemy were forced somewhat off their line of retreat to the south-east, in dangerous proximity to the borders of another imaginary State, whose Army was mobilising to be in repelling the invader. At dawn on Wednesday morning the position was anything but comfortable for the enemy. The 2nd Division in the West was parallel with their line of of retreat, having seized the Frensham Ridges, and the army of the third State was dangerously near to the east. One ray of comfort came to the harassed enemy. During the night reinforcements reached them in the form of 600 infantry mounted on ponies (represented by two battalions of mounted infantry from Longmoor), with a brigade of Horse Artillery and these were at once sent to relieve the hard pressed rearguard in a position between Tilford Common and Devil's Jump. The troops slept in their ranks in the positions occupied during the night and at daybreak the 2nd Division again took up the attack. The 5th Brigade were on the left and the 6th Brigade on the right, the latter being directed to endeavour to work round the enemy's left and try to cut them off their line of retreat. The rearguard fell back before the attack of the 4th Middlesex Regiment and 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers to a very strong position on Kettleburn Hill, where a stand was made. The position was shelled by a score of guns from Frensham Ridges, and then carried by storm by the 5th Brigade, while the 6th Brigade tried the flanking attack by the Devil's Jump. Engineers went in behind the infantry and made good the ground won by hasty but effective entrenchments. The enemy was hustled off Kettleburn, and retired still more to the east on Thursday and Royal Common, their line of retreat being gravely menaced by the 6th Brigade, whose presence on the flank now became felt. The final attack on the enemy was delivered in the early afternoon, and while a further retirement was in progress the operations ended, with the 2nd Division still pushing the attack home.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AS NURSES.

In the busy programme of the meeting of the British Medical Association in London this week there will be some who will find time to accept the cordial invitation that has been extended to all members of the profession to come to 47b, Welbeck-street, in order to see for themselves the system and methods of the Army and Navy Mid Nurses Co-operation. Not three years have elapsed since Miss Ethel McCall, R.R.C., whose work in the earlier stages of the Union Jack Club will at once be recalled, made a serious effort to establish such an organisation, and in that short space of time it has become self-supporting. When in South Africa assisting Sir Frederick Treves in his work of mercy among the wounded, she had ample opportunity of observing the character of the training given to the orderlies of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and came to the conclusion that it was to be greatly regretted that men alike so efficient in service and gentle in ministration should have so little opportunity of using their qualifications on their return to civil life. The same could be said as to the sick bay attendants in the Royal Navy, and it is perhaps not always remembered that it is in the two Services only that such training schools for men as nurses exist in this country. Upon the scheme took definite shape. Sir William Allchin became president of the committee on which are Countess Roberts, Sir Edward Ward, Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, Inspector General J. Porter, R. N., and many other well-known names. Queen Alexandra became patroness and each sent a gift of £100—part of the proceeds of the book of photographs published by the "Daily Telegraph"—to help forward the work. From the outset the extremely high standard of character as well as of nursing attainments, was set up, and it soon became evident that there is a wide field for such services among male invalids. The lifting of a very heavy man is often beyond the strength of a woman nurse and there are both surgical and mental cases in which it is desirable on every ground to have a skilled male attendant.

RECORD OF GROWTH.

Very early in the history of the undertaking it was found that a residential home for the men between their cases was desirable. The calls for the nurses involved their being at hand and ready to start instantly, while they might in inferior lodgings lose something of the sense of discipline and smartness that the doctors look for from them. Such a home was soon found, but as the demands on the co-operation increases it may become necessary to take further quarters. The staff at present numbers thirty-eight, and last year there were sent out some 200 cases many of great difficulty and anxiety. A good proportion of these are Reserve men, whose knowledge is thus being kept up to the mark should they be called out for medical corps duties in the event of war. Some, too, have been passed through the co-operation to situations with confirmed invalids likely to need attention for several years. From the point of view of the unemployment problem, the effort has the especial sympathy of Mr. Haldane and his colleagues at the War Office. The cost of the men's training has been necessarily heavy and it should not be forgotten that the finer finishing touches of it come from the highly-qualified ladies of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. On leaving the Army or the Navy some have found openings in the public and private asylums, but a very large proportion have had to be satisfied with far rougher manual labours, for want of being able to bring a knowledge of their distinctive attainments before those who could utilise them. The fees charged by the co-operation are two guineas a week for a fully-trained man, or £1 11s 6d for a "sick attendant," of whom there are a few and there is a further special scale for night service only or for operations. Thus it may be realised that wide needs can be met, and the growing appreciation of such nursing is shown by the fact that the fees paid in the first year had amounted only to about £600, and that they had risen at a bound in the second to over £1,800. Further, the knowledge that such a co-operation exists is the strongest possible incentive to the men still in the services to attain to the highest possible proficiency, as they knew well without this and first-class discharge sheets that they will not be eligible to join it.

TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Friction between the Sussex Territorial Association and the Army Council has resulted in Capt. C. W. Sergison, late of the Scots Guards, who is a large landowner in Mid-Sussex, refusing to continue to serve as a member of the Association. Captain Sergison has publicly complained that no discretion is allowed to County Associations; even the question of hiring a drill hall for a shilling a night had to be submitted to the Army Council, and local and regimental views were ru

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages which appear in the Australian papers, just to hand, are later than the news received in the last Australian mail :—

Motherland and the Colonies.

REMARKS BY THE "TIMES."

London, July 30.

A Blue Book containing copies of the correspondence that has passed between the Colonial Office and the Dominions since the last Imperial Conference shows that although Lord Crewe (Secretary of State for the Colonies) has been pressing the various Governments to propose business for discussion at the Conference to be held next year he has not received definite suggestions. The correspondence relates to the topics discussed at the Conference, and upon some of them there has been a divergence of opinion, notably upon Mr. Deakin's criticisms on the rearrangement of the Colonial Office in accordance with the Conference's suggestions.

London, August 1.

Commenting upon the claim made by Mr. Wade (Premier of New South Wales), backed up by the Premiers of Tasmania and Queensland, for separate representation of their States at the Imperial Conference next year, the "Times" endorses the view taken by Lord Elgin (ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his despatch of February 17, 1907, and doubts that a considerable body of Australian opinion supports the States' claim.

"The Canadian provinces and the South African colonies," the "Times" remarks, "have expressed a desire to remit the Conference business to the Union Governments, and it is greatly desirable that a similar recognition essential to unity should animate the Australian States. It is clear that the rearrangement of the Colonial Office has not evoked enthusiasm in the dominions. Mr. Deakin's ideal of a secretariat must be discussed again next year, and probably the High Commissioners will be assigned a more definite place in the transaction of business between the Home Government and the dominions. While there is much cloudy talk about a further development of comprehensive federative principles within the Empire the real trend seems to be towards making that development an official rather than a Parliamentary organisation. The criticisms and suggestions from the dominions appear to tend in that direction." The "Times" commends the work of the British trade commissioners and commercial correspondents in the dominions, and declares that the allowance of £10,000 is very inadequate for such a vital object.

STATEMENT BY MR. WADE.

The Premier (Mr. Wade) stated to-night that the "Times" had entirely missed the point. The despatch, he said, in no way questioned the propriety of the Commonwealth being the body to take part in any conference in respect to Australian questions. He had pointed out, however, that there were numbers of matters which cropped up at the Conference which were more State matters than Commonwealth matters. These were discussed in the absence of any information or guidance from the States, and in that way their rights were prejudiced by want of opportunity for proper discussion.

Turkey's Finances.

ANGLING FOR A FRENCH LOAN.

London, July 30.

Djavid Bey, Turkish Minister for Finance, has failed to negotiate a loan for £10,000,000 with the French Government. The latter refused to take the matter up because Djavid Bey had not guaranteed to French industries a legitimate share of the orders to be paid for out of the proposed loan.

London, August 1.

The Turkish Parliament has voted £3,000,000 for road repairs, and the Government has accepted a French tender for practically the whole amount. It rejected an equally favourable British tender as it desired to facilitate the flotation of a £10,000,000 loan in Paris.

Greece and Crete.

The Premier and the Leader of the Opposition in Greece have agreed not to allow any Cretan candidate to be nominated for the Greek Assembly.

Fighting in Morocco.

London, July 30.

A telegram from Oran, in Algeria, states that recently while 600 Spanish cavalrymen were reconnoitring near Melilla, in the north of Morocco, they had a sharp encounter with a band of Moors. Thirty Spaniards (including a major) and 60 Moors were killed.

Trade Union Levies.

London, August 1.

Owing to considerable financial anxiety occasioned by Supreme Court injunctions restraining the trade unions from using not only compulsory but also voluntary levies as well as their machinery for political purposes the Labour Party has resolved to conduct an autumn campaign in order to elicit public support.

Parish Council Scandal.

London, July 31.

John Jones and Albert Jones, two officials of the Gelligaer Parish Council, in Glamorganshire, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having been concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the ratepayers of large sums of money. Six members of the same Council have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two months to four months for conspiracy and corrupt practices.

Fatal Love Quarrel.

London, July 31.

In the Mall at Hammersmith, a suburb of London, yesterday, an engineer named Bennett shot and seriously wounded his sweetheart, Maggie Lawler (a musical artist, 16 years of age), with whom he had had a quarrel. Subsequently he committed suicide.

Branding Strike Breakers.

London July 30.

It transpired in the course of a discussion with a deputation which waited upon the representatives of the Board of Trade on Thursday that the Shipping Federation stamped strike-breakers with India-rubber stains before employing them. It was asserted that 10,000 were branded in this way at Antwerp.

The Shipping Federation now explains that a doctor at Antwerp stamped the men on the wrist after he had passed them in order to prevent crimps substituting unfit men.

Prison Mutiny.

London, July 31.

One hundred prisoners, mostly brigands and smugglers, attempted to escape from a prison at Fuente Santa, in Portugal, yesterday. Their comrade had bribed the gaolers to introduce revolvers, files, and dynamite cartridges into the prison. Explosions were resorted to in order to make a breach in the walls, and these brought the civil guard on the scene.

In a stubborn fight that ensued 20 prisoners were wounded. Nine prisoners escaped but the remainder were recaptured.

A Kentucky Crime.

London, July 30.

On May 31 last the body of Alma Keller, the eight-year-old daughter of a wealthy brewer, was found buried in a cellar below St. John's School, at Louisville, Kentucky. The body was terribly mutilated, and it had apparently been in the ground for several months. It was previously believed that the child had been kidnapped, and the distracted parents offered large rewards for information as to her whereabouts.

Yesterday the police arrested at San Francisco a man named Joseph Wendling, formerly a porter at St. John's school, Louisville, on a charge of having murdered the girl.

Grave-Diggers on Strike.

London, July 31.

Sappers, guarded by police, are engaged in digging graves in the chief cemetery at Paris owing to a strike as the outcome of a trade dispute between the grave-diggers and the undertakers.

Death of Lord Decies.

London, August 1.

Lord Decies died on Saturday in his 46th year. He received a paralytic stroke while he was attending the Alexandra Park races, and he succumbed in hospital a few hours later.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Relief Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

In connection with the Chitral reliefs the following relief programme is announced :—Relieving troops.—1 section, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, Abbottabad, to Kila Drosh ; 1 section, No. 2 Company, 2nd Queen's Sappers and Miners, Rawalpindi, to Kila Drosh ; 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkhas, Dehra Dun, to Kila Drosh.

Relieved troops—1 section, 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery, Kila Drosh, to Nowshera ; 1 section, No. 11 Company, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Kila Drosh, to Rawalpindi ; 1st Battalions, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Kila Drosh, to Almora. Troops to proceed with the relieving and return with the relieved column.

55th Cooke's Rifles, Malakand and Daora, to Dorora and Malakand. Sections C and D No. 150 Native Field Hospital, Peshawar, to Kila Drosh.

A temporary distribution of certain troops during the period the relief is being carried out, 54th Sikhs 1 Company, Chakdara to Malakand, 4 companies Dargai to Malakand Guides Infantry 2 companies, Madan to Dargai.

The following results of the competitions for the divisional and provincial medals Volunteer Corps 1909-10 ; 1st 2nd and 3rd Divisions.—Divisional medal Sergeant N. J. Balst, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 65 pts.

Provincial medals—Punjab and N. W. F. Provinces, Sergeant W. C. Shepherd, 1st Punjab Vol. Rifles, 65 pts.

4th, 5th and 6th divisions—(Divisional Medal)—Sergt Lance W McCready, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Vol Rifles, 72.

Provincial Medal, Bombay Presidency and Baluchistan,—Colour Corporal P A Soundy, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

69th Provincial Medal, Central Provinces, Central India Rajputana Agencies :—Corp E Mesney, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Vol Rifles, 690.

7th and 8th Divisions.—Divisional Medal Volunteer H Lear, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, 69.

Provincial Medal, Bengal, Sergt P P H Hill, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle, 62.

Provincial Medal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Lieut O Woods, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, 65.

Provincial Medal, Eastern Bengal and Assam—Sergt L W Warner, Burma Vol Light Horse, 57.

9th Division, Divisional Medal, Corporal W Paul, Kolar Field Rifles Volunteers, 71. Provincial Medal, Madras Presidency Mysore and Hyderabad Volunteers :—A E DeSilva Kolar Gold Field beat Rifle Volunteers, 63.

Burma Division, Divisional Medal:—Sergt W E Blazey, Burma Railway Volunteer Corps, 57 pts. Provincial Medal, Burma, and the Andaman Islands, Volunteer H J Leal, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, 56 points.

Captain Smith, 9th Horse, is appointed Adjutant of the Southern Regiment of the United Provinces Horse.

On return from leave Major H. A. D. Fraser, R. E., is appointed to the Military Works Services and posted to the Lucknow Division.

Colonel F. D. Skinner, Commandant, School of Musketry, Satara, is transferred to the school at Pachmarhi.

Captain H. W. Clinch, 13th Hussars, is promoted Major in the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant D. B. Hale, 67th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Rawalpindi, will be transferred to the home establishment from the 1st September. He will be replaced in the 67th Battery by Lieut. T. Molesd.

The death is reported of Captain H. J. Willis, 29th Lancers, in England on the 26th July.

As a precautionary measure for the preventing of the spread of enteric fever, officers commanding British units are enjoined to ensure that men who have suffered from enteric fever are never employed as cooks or mess orderlies and further that in the case of all soldiers selected to proceed to Poona to undergo instruction in cooking at any of the classes, held at the school of cookery under paragraph 703, Army Regulations, India Volume II, to attend cooking classes held under para. 704 ibid, that such men have been previously inoculated against enteric fever.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Sanction has been recorded to an estimate for widening the cutting and reducing slopes between miles 300-7 and 335-7, of the Godhra Ratlam Nagda Railways.

The Railway Board have accorded sanction to an estimate of the cost of relaying 40 miles of 80 lbs. track, on the North East Line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with 100 lbs. rails.

It is understood that the Southern Shan States Railway will be worked by the Burma Railways Company.

The final estimates of the cost of the Pegu-Moulmein Railway have now received the approval of the Secretary of State.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Lecture at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Captain L. Evans, R. E., lectured in the Theatre here to-day before the United Service Institution on Wireless Telegraphy. The lecture was of a technical nature and described the more promising methods of utilising this new system of signalling in military operations. The Commander-in-Chief, who occupied the chair, thanked the lecturer at the close of proceedings and pointed out the important part that wireless telegraphy must play alike in internal and external operations for the defence of India.

MONSOON FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

This week's meteorological cables from the South Indian Ocean stations indicate the existence of conditions which the Government Meteorologist reports as usually associated with lightness of the rainfall except in Burma, North-East India, the Submontane districts, the West Coast and extreme South of Peninsula. A not unwelcome break in the rains may, therefore, be expected in Northern India.

THE RATIONALIST PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. McCabe's Lectures in Bombay.

In view of Mr. Joseph McCabe's Rationalist Lectures in Bombay in October next under the auspices of the National Press Association a meeting of Rationalists, friends and sympathisers with the Rationalist cause was held in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Friday, to make arrangements. Amongst those present at the meeting were:—The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parek, Mr. C. M. Curseiji, Dr. A. P. Cama, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. Lalubhai A. Shah, Mr. D. S. Tarkhad and Dr. C. L. D'Avoine. Mr. D. E. Wacha was in the chair.

The proceedings commenced by Dr. D'Avoine giving the following brief history of the object of the National Press Association of London and the object of Mr. Joseph McCabe's visit to lecture in India.

Gentlemen,—Before telling you the object of Mr. Joseph McCabe's visit to lecture in this country, allow me to give you a brief history and object of the Rationalist Press Association of London, under whose auspices Mr. McCabe comes to lecture here. I am sure you are aware that till recently honest and sincere people in Europe, even in liberal England, could not express the honest convictions and doubts on current religious beliefs. The clergy were powerful enough to make it extremely unpleasant for the bold thinker who dared to criticise their views, and few thinkers had the courage to brave the censure that Society usually passes on those who differ from conventional opinions. Generally the social odium was enough to deter most thinkers from expressing their views, and if there were found a few who were unmindful of the social obloquy, the clergy could always appeal to the powerful arms of secular laws to suppress an opponent. You may very well form an idea of what was the state of freedom of thought and the sincerity of people to speak out at that time, when you remember that even now, that modern thoughts are revolutionizing the world, many are still not well disposed towards advanced thinkers and outspoken individuals. The clergy are ever ready to malign and to belittle an opponent and with the opportunity their position affords, they can easily raise prejudice against anyone that does not support the system of religion they teach. Even many newspapers are afraid to encourage free discussions on "newer thoughts" in their columns, especially, if they bear on religious points. We all know, of course, that it is still the practice of a certain section of Journalism to pander to the taste and tendencies of the majority or the power that rules, however extravagant and frivolous they may be. However, in England at that time, there were a few men who bravely battled against the reactionary forces and strove to give the world the benefit of their thoughts on subjects that were generally ignored or tabooed by society and the so-called learned bodies of that time. Foremost among these men were George Jacob Holyoake, Herbert Spencer, Professor Newman, John Stuart Mill, Professor Huxley, Charles Watts, and Charles Bradlaugh. Mr. Charles Watts was a free thought lecturer. He left a son, Mr. Charles A. Watts, who was imbued with all the liberal principles of his father. Mr. Watts was a great believer in the power of the Press inclining to the method of logical persuasion rather than that of militant oratory, and seeking to enlist the sympathy and the services of those cultured thinkers who stood aloof from popular free-thought propaganda, not because they feared to avow their own opinions, but because they derided the efficacy or the propriety of making indiscriminate onslaughts on religion with the weapons of rhetoric and ridicule. He conducted a publishing firm in No. 17, Johnson's Court, London, and managed to publish an Agnostic Annual in 1884. This was a tentative attempt to draw attention to some advanced views. It contained brief contributions from Professor Huxley and Newman, and a translation of a paper by Professor Haeckel. Two years after the birth of the Agnostic Annual, there appeared the first number of Watts' Literary Guide. This also, was a very modest eight-page periodical which began, nevertheless, to fulfil a distinct function in giving information as to books and paying attention as to theories often tabooed or ignored by the recognized literary organs. "It may be fairly assumed" writes Mr. Charles E. Hooper, the General Secretary of the Rationalist Press Association," that the Annual and the Guide have contributed to that focussing of aims and interests which eventually gave rise to the R. P. A. In 1899 was founded the Rationalist press Committee with Mr. George Jacob Holyoake as president and Mr. Charles A. Watts as Secretary and publisher. Its object was at first defined to assist in the production and circulation of liberal publications. In 1866, Mr. Charles E. Hooper became the Secretary, and in 1899 the subscribers and other like minded Rationalists became legally incorporated as the Rationalist Press Association, Limited. Although, the Association had slender subscriptions to depend upon, yet it began to show considerable literary activity. A library was soon founded and the publication of an English translation of the "Riddle of the Universe" by Professor Heackel was undertaken. When a benefactor in the person of Mr. George Anderson made the liberal donation of £2,000 to the Association, and with the aid of friends' donations and numerous subscriptions, the R. P. A. began to issue the series of cheap reprints which are now so widely known and which have added immensely to the prestige of the Association. Over 2,000,000 reprints have been sold, and it is said that the reading world was taken by storm, for the R. P. A. began to flood the world with works of a serious and philosophic character at the ridiculously cheap price of 6d. The following are a few of the cheap reprints issued by the R. P. A. :—Hurley's lectures and essays (a selection). The Pioneers of Evolution, and the story of Creation by Edward Clodd. Human Origins, Modern Science and Modern Thoughts by Samuel Laing. The Riddle of the Universe (Hesokes). The Wonders of Life and the Evolution of Man by Professor Haeckel, Liberty, and three essays on Religion by John Stuart Mill. David Hume's Essays. Literature and Dogma and God and the Bible by Mathew Arnold.

The origin of species by Charles Darwin, Tyndal's Lectures and Essays. Man's Place in Nature by Huxley and Education, Moral Physical and Intellectual by Herbert Spencer.

In the year 1903 the platform fund was raised and lectures began to be given under the Association's auspices. In 1908 was issued the finely illustrated volume of Heackel's Evolution of Man translated from the 5th German Edition by Mr. Joseph McCabe.

During the following year this two guinea books was reissued with almost all the illustrations, into six penny parts, the cheapness of which has evoked widespread comment even here in India. Now the R. P. A. is strengthened by a great number of members in all parts of the world. Last year's report gives over 2,000 and there is no doubt that the R. P. A. is attracting wide attention and support. Already it is a matter of great satisfaction to the President and Directors of the Association that within a comparatively short period they have under registration many members among educated Indians in Bombay, Madras, Travancore, Calcutta, Punjab, Burmah and elsewhere who support and patronize the literature of the R. P. A.

After the death of Mr. G. J. Holyoake, Mr Edward Clodd became the Chairman. The following are only a few of the Honorary Associates, past Honorary Associates and Benefactors of the R. P. A.:—Alfred W. Benn, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., Prof. Chamberlain, Dr. F. J. Furnival, Prof. Haeckel Joseph McCabe, the Hon. John M. Robertson, M. P., Prof. Westermarck, Mons. Berthelot Prof. Lombroso, Prof. Van Manen, Sir Leslie Stephen, Emile Zola, Lady Florence Dixie, Major John E. Harris, R. E., Lord Hobhouse, the Earl and Countess of Russell.

The objects of the R. P. A. are to stimulate freedom of thought and inquiry in reference to religious beliefs and practices. To encourage popular interest in the physical sciences and the various branches of criticism and philosophy, as connected factors in progressive human culture which has no need of supernaturalistic assumptions. Two reisons in cheap and convenient form standard and notable books of a scientific, critical, ethical or philosophical character. To assist in issuing the works of authors whose heterodoxy places them at a disadvantage in approaching the ordinary publishing firms. To promote a secular and ethical system of education, the main object of which shall be to cultivate in the young moral and intellectual fitness for social and civic life. To assist in unifying human thought on the basis of experience logically analysed and generally to assert the supremacy of reason as the natural and necessary means to all such knowledge as man can acquire.

After having mentioned to you the objects of the R. P. A., it seems unnecessary to say more on the object of Mr. McCabe's visit here. He will come here in October next on his way to England from Australia to lecture on non-political subjects and discuss on evolution and other sciences ; the lectures being illustrated by lantern slides. He will endeavour to encourage popular interest in the physical sciences and the various branches of criticism and philosophy as connected factors in progressive culture ; to remind us to promote a secular and ethical system of education the main object of which shall be to cultivate in the young moral and intellectual fitness for social and civic life; to assist in unifying human thought on the basis of experience logically analysed, and above all to advise and engage educated men and women to make use of their mind and to rely less on the arbitrary assumptions of authorities which retard the progress of the world and the happiness of mankind for the benefit of a few only. Advanced Australia recognised this well enough when she invited Mr. McCabe to deliver these stirring lectures which have roused so much enthusiasm and interest there. We are informed that at one of his lectures at Melbourne over 6,000 persons were present, and surely India is advanced enough to take an interest in a man whose scientific and literary attainments are renowned in Europe. Mr. McCabe will be especially interested with India. Most advanced thinkers have always felt a great admiration for the ancient religions of Asia, especially Zoroastrianism, Bhuddism, and Hinduism. We all know that Asia is the cradle of human wisdom and experience, and that long before Europe knew anything of civilisation, the philosophy and ethics of Zoaraster, the Bacirian Sage, and the tenets of Bhuddism and Hinduism were the great beacon lights that were enlightening the world. It is also the object of Rationalism to arouse the attention of the West to these forgotten facts and to remind it of its great indebtedness to the East.

Ladies and Gentlemen, though I have received encouraging support from many Parsee and Hindu gentlemen, yet the fund to make Mr. McCabe's visit a certainty and a success is still inadequate. It will be the first time that a Rationalist lecturer comes to this country, and I hope, ladies and gentlemen, that Bombay will not be behind Lahore, Calcutta, and Madras where the Rationalists and sympathizers with progressive movements have generously contributed to the fund. I appeal to you and hope you will help the movement for the sake of progress, enlightment and culture.

Mr. D. E. Wacha explained to the meeting the fundamental principles of Rationalism and the aims and objects of the Rational Press Association, of London, remarking that the spirit of Rationalism was to make men to exercise their national faculties on every day problems.

A Committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to make necessary arrangements for Mr. McCabe's lectures in Bombay to raise subscriptions towards it:—Mr. C. M. Curseiji, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Dr. A. P. Cama, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, Mr. Nanalal Parbhuram, Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, Mr. M. O. Dharamsey, Mr. P. E. Kelkar, Mr. A. T. Narayen, Mr. B. S. Tarkhad, Mr. Ramani K. Mehta, Mr. B. R. Madgaokar, Prof. R. D. Paranjpe, Mr. Ahmed Cassum Patel and Dr. D'Avoine.

After a vote of thanks to the President the proceedings terminated.

PLAGUE CHARGES.

Government Recovering from Municipality.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the Commissioner's letter dated the 13th June 1904, regarding recoveries made by Government on account of certain plague charges from sums due to the Corporation by Government, submitted it the following report :—

In determining the incidence of allocation between Government and the Municipality in regard to plague expenditure on inspection of travellers by land and sea it was decided by the Government of India in December 1897 that "the cost of inspection and observation of travellers by sea and land and of segregation and medical treatment of such as are affected or suspected to be affected by the plague may be accepted as part of the general measures undertaken on the part of the State." In respect of one item however, viz., segregation camps taken over and used, after renovation, for Municipal purposes, the details of which could not be separated during the course of the adjustment of various charges in 1901-02, the Municipality offered to share the amount equally with Government. On the analogy of this acceptance in regard to one solitary item the Accountant General urged that the Municipality should also bear one-half of certain other charges aggregating Rs. 2,22,034 incurred in connection with observation camps. Mr. Harvey, the then Commissioner, repudiated the claim in his letter to the Accountant General No. 32483, dated the 18th February 1902 pointing out that the charges under dispute were incurred entirely in connection with purposes which according to the decision of Government themselves formed a correct charge on the general as against the local tax-payer. He maintained that the charges on account of food and establishment maintained for those camps and claims for instruments used in connection with hospitals erected as auxiliaries to the observation camps could in no case be debited against the Municipality. The matter was thereupon submitted to Government for decision and Government were pleased to issue the following Resolution :—

Resolution.—"The charges in question were incurred on camps maintained or used partly for inspection of travellers and partly for segregation of residents of Bombay. So far as they were for the former purpose they are debitable to Government, and so far as they were for the latter purpose they are debitable to the Municipality ; but as it is impossible to discriminate to what extent they were incurred for each purpose, they should in accordance with a suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner accepted by Government, have been debited to each in equal shares. But they have been wholly debited to Government, and therefore a moiety should be recovered from the Municipality or the accounts should be so adjusted that a moiety will be debited to the Municipality."

The Committee are entirely in accord with the views expressed by the late Mr. Harvey. They regret that before even the dispute was referred to the Corporation, Government should have thought it right to withhold from the Municipality payment of amounts lawfully and indisputably due to it by way of set off against a claim emphatically repudiated by the Commissioner and they are of opinion that the Corporation should enter a respectful protest against the very unceremonious treatment accorded to them in this case.

It may be observed however that in their Resolution above quoted the Government of Bombay have not in any way disowned the principle laid down by the Government of India in the year 1897. The reason given in the Resolution for a departure from the principle is that it was impossible to discriminate to what extent the charges under dispute were incurred for the purposes of inspection of traveller and to what extent for the segregation of residents. Had the charges been so discriminated Government would not have called upon the Municipality to bear a moiety of the charges. The Committee therefore thought it necessary to have the vouchers carefully scrutinised with a view to discriminating the charges debitable to Government and those debitable to the Municipality and at their instance the Commissioner was good enough to undertake the work. The case was a very laborious and difficult one, but the statement placed before the Committee by the Commissioner very lucidly discriminate the charges under dispute. It appears from these statements, hereto annexed, that the charges debitable to the Municipality aggregate only Rs. 49,693-13-6 and that the balance legitimately recoverable from Government is Rs. 61,124-1-9. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to address Government once again in this matter informing them that the Corporation feel constrained to enter a respectful protest against the treatment accorded to them by Government in this case and requesting them to issue orders for a readjustment of the accounts in accordance with the statements abovementioned.

ALLAHABAD CHEATING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 15.

C. B. Keatinge, who was found guilty by a jury of cheating European firms here, by representing himself to be an Agent of the Raja of Singrauli, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, or a total of six months.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING.

5th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Lumination 9st 12lbs, Kilina 8st 11lb, Pincher 7st 3lbs, Elixer 9st 2lbs, Vigorous 8st 0lb, Mozart 7st Paul Pry 9st 5lbs, Rose of Malta 7st 12lbs, Solution 6st 10lbs, Lord Merv 9st 1lbs, Chatella 7st 12lbs, Kismet 6st 10lbs, Cill Dara 8st 12lbs, Pesco 7st 9lbs, Lengchamp 8st 4lbs, and Sustace 7st 9lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MODERATHE PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.—Coat-of-Arms 9st 12lbs, Gallileo 9st 11lb, Lancasterite 7st 11lbs, Realm 9st 7lbs, Ashanti Gold 8st 13lbs, Mafoot 7st 10lbs, Absentee 9st 4lbs, Appology 8st, Miracle 7st 0lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Tachreat 9st 13lbs, Company 8st 8lbs, Real Blood 7st 6lbs, Lockman 9st 12lbs, Gafal 8st 7lbs, Nishan 7st 4lbs, Rajpus 9st 5lbs, Fahedbeg 8st 6lbs, Darby 7st 3lbs, Jehangir 9st 2lbs, Salamis 8st 2lbs, Saree 7st 3lbs, Creditor 9st 0lbs, Little Sanaya 8st 11b, Azzad 7st 2lbs, Winchester 8st 13lbs, Sakti Suleman 7st 0lbs, Vedas 8st 11lbs, Minerva 7st 10lbs, St. Anthony 7st 0lbs, Mudkeor 8st 9lbs, Manlicher 7st 7lbs, Young Khara 6st 10lbs, Hurgon 8st 8lbs, Plassy 7st 6lbs. If the top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs, it will be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

Second Meeting.

FIRST DAY—Saturday, 24th September.

First entries closed on Tuesday, 9th August.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance, R C and distance.

Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h The Pilgrim.
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Lapwing.
The Chief of Manavalar's g a h Straight Tip.
Mr G K's b a h Peculiar.
Mr G K's b a h Parliament.
Mr G K's ch a h Valens 14-0.
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer.
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Silvermine.
Mr Heath's g a h Mehraj.
Mr Heath's b a h Dumra 13-3 1-2.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold
Mr Hajee Ally Sabakh's b a h Company 14-0
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon
Mr A M Shamalsha's b a h Hundred
Mr M Gooculdass' ch a h Racer

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A W Esse's b a h Fairfield 13-3 1-2
Mr D G Dhere's ch a h Matheran 13-3 1-2
Mr Tahar Yunis' g a h Nishan 14-0
Mr Heath's b a h Dumra 13-3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13-3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Sirika 13-3
Mr R R S' ch a h Taohrest 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoer 13-3
Mr James ch a h Salanic 14-0
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Zafal 13-2
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13-2 3-4
Mr M Gooculdass' ch a h Winchester 14-0
Mr M Gooculdass' ch a h Jehangir 14-0
Mr M Gooculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13-3
Mr M Gooculdass' ch a h Vedas 14-0

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

The Chief of Manavadar's b a s m Golightly late Norma 14-1 3 4.
Mr G K's ch c m Miss Clare 14-2.
Major Stratton's b e m Topsail 14-1,
Mr B G Baldock's b a s g Ngakspa 14-1 3-4.
Mr Kelso's ch a s g Encourage 14-1 1-4.
Mr R R S' ch a s h Leo Grande 14-1 1-4.
Mr R R S' ch a s m Lady Nannie 14-1 1-2.
Mr R R S' bl a s g Comeback 14-2.
Mr J C Galstaun's ch e h Wild Boy 14-2.
Mr J C Galstaun's ch a s h Naughty Boy 14-1 1-4.
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Village Girl 14-01-2.
Mr Aboobuker Abdool Rehman's br a s g Koko 14-2.
H H Keur Saheb of Patiala's b a s m Lorraine 14-1 1-4.
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's br e m Not So Dusty 14-1 1-2.
Captain J Scott-Nimmo's br e m The Missus 14-2.
Mr M Gooculdass' b e g Refresher 14-2.
Mr M Gooculdass' br a s m Pantry Girl 14-2.
Mr M Gooculdass' b e m Evening Herald 14-11-4.

NAWABZADA TALEY MUHAMMAD KHAN, heir-apparent of Palanpur, has presented a cup, valued Rs. 750, to the losers in the finals of the All India Polo Tournament to be held at United Provinces Exhibition in December.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

CRICKET.

YOUNG HINDUS C. C. vs. B. B. & C. I. RY. "B" TEAM.

The following match was played on Saturday the 13th at Marine Grounds between the above teams, which resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 25 runs :—

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C. "B" TEAM.

D'Souza, b W B Kirtikar	... ...	4
Rustomji, c U D Dhakywan, b M H Kirtikar		5
Balarma, b W B Kirtikar	... ...	0
Hibert, b M H Kirtikar	... ...	0
Wilson, b M H Kirtikar	... ...	0
Mahomed, c K N Dhairywan, b W B Kirtikar		7
Byramji, run out	... ...	0
Master, b W B Kirtikar	... ...	0
Mackenly, b M H Kirtikar	... ...	7
Moore, not out	... ...	8
Tookaram, b M H Kirtikar	... ...	12
	... ...	1
Extra		1
Total		... 42

YOUNG HINDUS C. C.

K M Rao, c Moore, b Mahomed	...	24
M V Kirtikar, c Dharadkar, b Mahomed	...	9
K N Dhairywan, c Master, b Mahomed	...	3
K S Trilokekar, st Dharadkar, b Mahomed		4
R B Kirtikar, c and b Mahomed	...	4
M S Havalkar, c Mahomed b Tookaram	...	2
M S Sangvizi, run out	...	5
U D Dhairywan, b Tookaram	...	5
M A Trilokekar, b Wilson	...	4
W B Kirtikar, c Mackenly, b Master	...	5
M R Kirtikar, not out	...	0
Extras	...	2
Total		... 67

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT vs. THE B. V. A.

The following match was played at Colaba on Sunday the 14th instant and resulted in a win for the Glosters by 45 runs :—

THE GLOSTERS.

Le-Cpl Goldsworthy, b Forbes	...	37
Le-Cpl Ruck, b Rogers	...	17
Pte Fullen, b Forbes	...	7
Cpl Scaife, b Forbes	...	10
Mr Holme, b Spilling	...	9
Pte Bennett, b Forbes	...	0
Pte Smith B, c and b Forbes	...	0
Mr Hewitt, b Forbes	...	5
Pte Sherwood, not out	...	3
Pte House, b Forbes	...	0
Pte Smith A, b Spilling	...	6
Extras	...	6
Total		...100

B. V. A.

Sergt Spilling, b Scaife	...	15
Sapr Rogers, b Scaife	...	13
Coupl Forbes, c Ruck, b Smith	...	3
Sergt Barker, c Goldsworthy, b Scaife	...	2
Lieut Cudlip, b Smith	...	0
Sapr Rowe, b Scaife	...	9
Sapr Brown, b Scaife	...	3
Sapr Partridge, not out	...	0
Sapr Lockam, run out	...	0
Extras	...	5
Total		... 55

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. EMPEROR C. C.

A match was played between Mahomedan C. C. and Emperor C. C. on Sunday last on Marine Line Maidan, which resulted in a win for the Mohamedan C. C. by 16 runs :—

EMPEROR C. C.

Parelwala, b Tumboowala	...	1
Madon, c Budruddin, b Tumboowala	...	2
Wadia (Capt), b Tumboowala	...	3
Surtee, c Pankar, b Sami	...	1
Badsha, c Sami, b Tumboowala	...	7
Pundole, c Shaik Hussein, b Sami	...	4
F Mistri, c and b Tumboowala	...	1
Baria, c Parkar, b Tumboowala	...	9
R Madon, c Curtay, b Sami	...	1
H Narmag, not out	...	7
Bardi, c Budruddin, b Tumboowala	...	3
Extras	...	4
Total		... 48

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Y Sami, c Parelwala, b Baria	...	13
Budruddin, l b w, b Wadia	...	5
K Tumboowala, c Wadia, b Madon	...	3
S A Husein, b Madon	...	4
Soumsuddin, c Badsha, b Baria	...	0
Shaik Husein (Capt), b Madon	...	4
G M Parkar, run out	...	4
M A Merchant, b Wadia	...	19
Shaik Ali, ran out	...	3
E

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The rainfall has been lighter in the central parts of the country and the Gangetic Plain, but there has been an increase in the extreme North and the South of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bihar, Central India East, the Konkan, and the South-West of the Peninsula and fairly general in Bengal, except Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, except in the South West Kashmir and Central India West. There have also been falls in Upper Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan.

The principal falls are:—Mergui had one and a half inches; Tavoy, six; Toungoo, three; Moulmein and Bhamo Dhubri, two; Cherrapoonjee, eight; Bogra, two; Dinajpur and Patna, one and a half; Jalpaiguri, four; Darjeeling, three; Lucknow and Bareilly, one: Rawalpindi and Bangalore, one and a half; Mangalore, four and Gopalpur, one.

Forecast:—No important change.

Indian Ocean:—At Zanzibar and the Seychelles the strength of the wind has been the average or above it, but the pressure has risen rapidly there and very rapidly at Mauritius. This is usually associated with lightness of rainfall except in Burma, North-East India, the Submontane Districts, the West Coast and the extreme North of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapla-Byculla	nads In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	56·30	49·59	50·65	44·04
Monday, 15th August ...	0·10	0·02	0·03	0·01
Total	56·40	49·61	50·68	44·05
Same date last year	65·37	61·93	71·16	50·33

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

August 15.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·11	In. cts. 52·84	In. cts. 51·38	In cts 62·07

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton crop prospects improving. All crops doing well.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Showery. Cotton crop making good progress.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Drought still continues. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants healthy.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants healthy and want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants healthy. Ginning showing flowers and bolls. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Viramgam.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing, crop excellent and making good progress.

Dholera.—Drought still continues.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Surat.—Look like rain. Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Break needed generally. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 1·28" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper in the north Punjab where day temperature is 5° to 10° in defect: night temperature is everywhere normal.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·47" and Mainpuri 0·18". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal; the maximum temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0·30" of rain. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen: Saugor has had 0·15", Hoshangabad 0·12" and Akola 0·17". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen: Ratnagiri has had 0·45", Mormugao 0·12' and Karwar 0·40." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·17" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast to the south of Ratnagiri, and nearly so in the extreme north. Local rain has fallen in Mysore, West Central India, the United and the Central Provinces. A few showers have occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula also. The rainfall has been very light in the Central Provinces and has also decreased in the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the United and the east Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in west Central India, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat Kathiawar and the extreme north of the Upper India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th August was 29·782 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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BY THE WAY.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

The London Hospital, which King and Queen will visit to-morrow, was instituted in November 1740, as the "London Infirmary," in a large house in Prescott-Street, Goodman's Fields, but it rapidly outgrew the capacity of this building, and a new site was purchased "airy situation near the Mount, in Whitechapel." The foundation-stone of this new building was laid in June 1752, and the hospital was completed a few years later at a cost of some £50,000. It has since been several times enlarged, one of the latest additions being the Alexandra Wing, designed by Sir Charles Barry, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the late King Edward (when Prince of Wales) in July 1864.

M. PIERRE MILLE'S LATEST ADVENTURE.

We should be sorry to think that M. Pierre Mille was seriously victimised by gout, for that might put an untimely end to his travels Sur la Vaste Terre, where civilised people are few and adventures many and strange. But we cannot honestly say that we regret the touch of it which attacked his "writing-wrist" recently, since it inspired one of his lively "Tempa" causeries to the extent of a whole column with this adventure. "Now I know what it means!" he exclaims at the outset, and gives melancholy details of the morning on which he awoke to the mysterious sense that something was wrong, which presently intensified into the knowledge that the right hand was inflamed, swollen, painful, paralysed! "What is to become of me," he moaned, "if I am overtaken by paralysis, and I a writing man? Alas! for my trade, my bread-and-butter, my dreams, ambitions, and vanities!" And thereupon, while waiting for the doctor, he sat down and reflected upon the fact that man in his gouty pain is far above the mere animal, because this state leads him to philosophic thoughts concerning duty, &c., &c.

ADVICE TO AND COMFORT FOR THE GOUTY.

Then, looking upon the afflicted hand as upon a chose "ennemie," he dressed and waited for the doctor, a neurasthenic pessimism lying its heavy hand upon him. "There you are," says that cheerful individual presently. "It's gout. Only gout; it will pass"; and the patient once more has time for reflections on hereditary gout which is excusable, and acquired gout which results, from the abuse of the best things, such as generous Burgundy, caux-de-vie de bonne famille, partridges, and woodcock. Be more careful and you'll have no more gout. Moreover, adds the doctor, "There is one consolation for you. Labourers and working-people are rarely gouty. Their excesses lead generally to hepatism and alcoholism. Your malady is aristocratic." This encouragement, however, was lost on the patient, who owns that never in his life did he feel more honestly democratic. Moreover, he adds, "my gout is acquired; I have not inherited it from anyone. I am the first aristocrat of my line: a founder. It is no laughing matter!" But he laughs before he finishes his article; laughs with the joy of one who knows how to be happy though gouty; and who has succeeded in making even "la goutte" seem a laughing matter. Which is a great achievement.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

The eminent poet and student of Tyrolese peasant life, Peter Rosegger, gives and interesting instance of the manner in which bad news is broken by the villagers of his country. It recalls the famous ballad of the knight whose page took the news of the warrior's death to the lady, and began by telling her that her little dog had been injured. After a recent heavy thunderstorm a Tyrolese peasant came into the village inn and joined a lad of eighteen who had been drinking beer and smoking a pipe, and was just "going back to the beying" now that the rain had ceased. "Sit still a while" said the new-comer; "you can afford it." After standing at the table for some minutes he went on: "Well my dear Mat you've grown a rich man within the last half hour." And Mat remembering the fearful thunderclap of half an hour ago turned white as a sheet. The peasant then explained that his father, two sisters, and a brother, who had taken shelter from the rain under and old fir tree had all been killed by the lightning striking the tree.

"DO IT AGAIN, DICK; IT'S A REAL ONE."

The Rev. Thomas Hannan gives many delightful stories in the course of an article, "The Origin and Development of Humour," which he contributes to last month's "Treasury". The writer once overheard what he calls "a most sparkling piece of humour"; "Two of the company were playing billiards and just as one of them was about to strike his ball a fly alighted of it. The player was noted for "doing himself well," which gives point to the story. He attempted to blow the fly off; but two attempts failed. Next he waved his hand over the ball without touching it: but the fly remained undisturbed. At this moment his opponent remarked "Do it again, Dick; it's a real one." It took several seconds for the joke to penetrate; but when it did everyone laughed heartily—except Dick.

SOME CLERICAL SPECIMENS OF HUMOUR.

It is to Scotland that one always looks without disappointment for specimens of ministerial wit and humour. Mr. Hannan tells of one parson north of the Tweed who was officiating in a prison chapel, and who addressed the Almighty with the words: "Conduct us in safety to our respective places of abode." Another minister was in the habit of praying, "Bless absent friends and keep them where they are." There is not such scope for originality, Mr. Hannan thinks, in the Church of England; but the Tynesids parson did very well when he exhorted his people not to be "like the sow that was washed in the waters of Holy Baptism, and returned to wallow in the mire."

KING EDWARD AS A DEERSTALKER.

Some particulars of the late King as a deerstalker are supplied by a correspondent of the "Scotsman." His Majesty was early accustomed to the deer forest, much of his youth having been spent at Balmoral. His first experience, as a witness, of the art of the stalker was on September 19, 1853, when he accompanied Prince Albert on sporting expedition up the glen of the Gelder. Is was not, however, till five years later that the shot his first stag, the date being September 21, 1858, when he was seventeen years of age. The Prince of Wales, as he then was, celebrated the event, and rewarded his stalker, the late John Grant, with a gold watch and appendages.

"WELL DONE, HENRY!"

The Prince's visit to Atholl in September 1872 was the occasion of some fine stalking in that ancient and celebrated forest. His Royal Highness had the good fortune to kill a magnificent "royal" in Glen Tilt, the head of which may be seen in the ballroom of Balmoral Castle. About that time the Henry rifle was taking its place among sportsmen, and the Prince used once that day for the first time. As the beast fell to the shot at a considerable distance he was so rejoiced at the result obtained by his new weapon that he exclaimed "Well done Henry!"

KNOWLEDGE OF FOREST CRAFT.

The late King's knowledge of forest-craft was latterly very extensive. None knew better than he how a deer-forest should be managed, none better how a stag should be stalked, though as a good sportsman he invariably allowed his "professional" for the time to take the lead. He never attained to the skill of King George in handling a rifle, yet he never blamed anyone but himself when the quarry escaped. He unmurmuringly accepted the exigencies of the chase, be the ground wet or dry, rough or smooth, and fired up or down hill, with or against the sun, as circumstances demanded.

A BARBER GRADUATE.

In speaking recently at a convention at Northfield Professor E. A. Steiner, the well-known authority on American Immigration, mentioned that a few days before he had asked at his hotel for the barber, and was told that he was away taking his degree at Harvard. The laughter which greeted this statment seems to have been interpreted by the speaker as indicating a lack in the spirit of brotherhood, for he went on to remark: "If I had saiy that a Harvard graduate was in Wall Street shaving coupons from his father's fortune, that would be socially all right but a Harvard graduate shaving men—you laughed."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

MEN AND MATTERS.

KING GEORGE—WHISKY DISTILLER.

King George is the master of many industries, but it is not generally know that he is the owner of a distillery where he distils some of the finest whisky that ever drew praise from a connoisseur. This curious possession of the Crown is situated on the Balmoral estate, near Abergeldie Castle, and his known as Lochnagar. The whisky manufactured is, as may be imagined, of the highest possible quality, and it finds its way to all the Royal tables via the cellars of Buckingham Palace, where it arrives in bulk and where it is matured in large maturing vats, so that it does not really make its "professional" debut until it is from fifteen to twenty years old. The distillery was at first an ordinary commercial undertaking, doing a fair amount of trade, and producing a whisky of sound repute; but, when the property passed into the possession of the Crown, in the reign of Queen Victoria, the products of the distillery were reserved exclusively for the use of the Royal family and their respective households. Although the King manufactures his own whisky, he actually drinks very little of it, for the acute indigestion from which he occasionally suffers has placed it under a taboo. But the "Lochnagar Scotch" is often drunk by the Duke of Connaught, and it was practically the only stimulant taken by Queen Victoria for many years before her death. If the King only chose to put his whisky upon the market, and, chose a capable advertising manager to set forth the advantages of the Royal brand, it would not be necessary to upset the House of Commons with proposals for increased Civil grants, for it is a foregone conclusion that he would annex almost the entire whisky trade of the kingdom.

EIGHTH CHILD—AND HEIR.

The Earl of Normanton, who after sixteen years of marriage, has recently been celebrating the advent of an heir, is to receive on behalf of his son, the infant Viscount Somerton, a silver cup, the gift of his South Lincolnshire tenantry. These honest folk have been as anxious for an heir as the Earl; whose seven previous children have been daughters and they have taken the first opportunity of showing their satisfaction. The Earl is a descendant of the Yorkshire Agars, who settled in Ireland in 1600, and it was a younger brother of James Agar, first Lord Clifden, who became successively Baron and Viscount Somerton and Earl of Normanton. In 1801 he was Primate of Ireland. The present Earl owns an estate of 35,000 acres spread over eight counties, and his rent roll is enormous. He is a well-known art patron, a clever musician, takes a keen interest in yachting, and, like his father, is a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. At Somerley near Ringwood, in the New Forest, there is a notable picture gallery which contains, in addition to some fine examples of Greuze Romey, and Gainsborough, he "Seven Cardinal Virtues" by Reynolds, which years ago were valued at £80,000, but which in these days of inflated prices must be worth nearer, £100,000.

LORD NORMANTON AS A BACHELOR.

Lord Normanton used to be a member of the Bachelors' Club, and he tells the following story of a wedding breakfast at which all his fellow members who were present were asked to give a reason for their bachelorhood. "I am like the frog in the fable," said one, "who, though he loved the water, would not jump into the well because he knew he could not jump out again." "I am too selfish," answered another, "and I am honest enough to admit it." "I prefer," said a third, "liberty, refreshing sleep, the opera, midnight suppers, quiet seclusion, dreams cigars a bank account, and club to cold meat, baby-linen, soothing syrup, rocking-horses, bread pudding, and empty pockets." "And I have a twin brother," said the last, "and we have never had a secret from one another. He is married."

THE COUNTESS OF NORMANTON.

The Countess of Normanton is regarded everywhere as a remarkable double of Queen Alexandra. She is a daughter of the late Lord Strafford who as Sir Henry Byng was a valued member of the household of Queen Victoria. She is a tall and stately woman, with a wealth of fair hair, recalling her Scandinavian ancestry, for her mother was a Danish lady, Countess Henrietta Danneskiold-Samsoe, a connection of Queen Alexandra, which may account for the resemblance referred to.

A GALLANT PEER.

Although still quite a young man, the Marquis of Tullibardine is already a soldier of distinction. He started his military career at the age of nineteen, and after two years' service, exchanged for the Royal Horse Guards. As officer of the Guard of Honour on the occasion of the wedding of our present King and Queen, it was his misfortune to be thrown off his horse at St. James's Palace, and to be badly injured. He volunteered for service in Egypt, and greatly distinguished himself at Atbara and Omdurman, with the net result of two medals, clasps, and D.S.O. His special exploit was a gallant dash through the Dervishes in an attempt to save a couple of wounded troopers. After the battle, he and Mr Winston Churchill went out to see what they could do for the wounded. Lord Tullibardine carried a large water-bottle, which brought relief to not a few. To one badly treated Dervish, who was shot through the knee, he brought more lasting relief by deftly extracting the bullet with the button-hook of a pocket-knife.

A LITERARY DRAPER.

The conversion of Mr. James Platt's famous woollen business into a limited liability company and the consequent retirement of Mr. Platt himself removes a striking and notable figure from commercial circles. He founded the establishment in St. Martin's lane, London, just upon sixty years ago, when he was a youth of nineteen, and in spite of his great age the feeling of weariness is almost unknown to him. "Mind and body have served me well," he said a little time ago and never failed me yet." One of Mr. Platt's pet aversions are office chairs. During the whole of his business career, it is his proud boast that never once has he occupied a chair while working in his office. This is all the more extraordinary when it is said that until quite recently he was in the habit of spending between seven to eight hours a day at St. Martin's-lane.

INTRODUCTION OF DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

It was Mr. Platt who was the first to introduce the system of giving five percent. discount to cash buyers, a principle which, at its initiation, met with a great deal of opposition. He persisted, however, his idea, with the result that, to-day, there is not a wholesale firm in the kingdom that has not adopted the system. But Mr. James Platt has a reputation outside commercial circles. He possesses a no-mean-amount of literary ability, and is a writer of discernment and judgment on various social problems. His book on business is already a classic of its kind, and has reached an enormous circulation. Yet, withal, he never allowed this hobby, as he has ever persisted in calling it, to interfere with his business activities. All his literary work was accomplished in the early mornings thus leaving the rest of the day free for commercial pursuits.

WALKED THROUGH THE WALL.

Like many another theatrical celebrity, Mr. Neil Kenyon graduated for the stage by means of an amateur dramatic society. His own first appearance on any stage was dramatic enough in all conscience. It was in a little town in the south-west of Scotland, where the amateurs were giving a performance for sweet Charity's sake. Kenyon had the very minor part of a groom to play, which to his great delight, necessitated his reciting one whole single line. For weeks and weeks he declaimed it at every opportunity, to make sure he was word perfect. At last the moment came for him to "lay off" his much cherished line, and, rushing on to the stage, Kenyon recited it in his very best amateur style. But, alas! the sea of faces before him proved too much for him. Seized with nervous fright, he turned and fled, only discovering, when too late, that, to the great amusement of the audience, he had actually walked through the scenery, which represented a wall an immense hole revealing the spot by which his exit had been made.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

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THE NERVE TONIC With lasting effect

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RADICAL CHANGES.

It behoves one to walk softly just now and not acquire more than immediate needs in the way of clothes. There are whispers of radical changes, a movement, one understands, which is headed by Redfern. However, in the meantime, writes a London correspondent, there are many pretty frocks and hats being sent out for wear, and some old fashions are being revived, but not in their entirety. One dressmaker takes a belt from the dress of a particular period, another a collar, to pander to the demand for "something different." The airiest fabrics are being used for both frocks and hats—mousseline de soie and lace being well represented, and one would shudder for the fate of these delicate things were it not for the excellent wraps now available, which enable one to present a good appearance whatever the weather, and also protect one's chiffons. Black satin, specially treated to make it waterproof, is in great favour, and beautiful shaded Italian silks, endowed with the same good quality, enable one to face any weather with fortitude.

THE FASHIONABLE COLOUR IN PARIS.

Blue, in all shades, has been rampant in Paris. One wonders whether Maeterlinck's delightful play is responsible for this. Blue is a beautiful colour, but decidedly cold-looking in the lighter shades and for wear on the sea and by the sea commend me to the well-cut blue serge suit for the dull weather and white cloth suit for those days when "bright Phœbus" determines to retrieve his reputation.

DINNER AND EVENING GOWNS.

Many of the dinner gowns, quite wisely, are made of comparatively substantial fabrics, such as crepe de Chine and satin charmeuse one in rose-petal pink was outlined at the sleeves and hem with bands of fur. A gown one could contemplate with an affectionate eye on a cold evening.

FLOWER ADORNMENT.

The liking for flower adornment continues and grows. A delightful white satin gown had a Malines lace tunic posed on the satin, and at the edge were tiny flat posies of pink roses. These small blossoms also outlined the short sleeves, one large rose of the same shade, with black velvet foliage, being placed in the centre of the corsage. The wearer of this exquisite gown had encircled her fair hair with a wreath of black velvet leaves finished with a pink posy over the left ear. And one caught a glimpse of black silk hose and white satin shoes with pink flower rosettes.

JAPANESE DESIGNS.

The rage for things Japanese has resulted in much of their embroidery appearing on frocks and wraps. Not only are Japanese designs used, but their method of obtaining shaded effects by altering the direction of the stitches has been adopted with excellent result. The work stands out so boldly that by many it is thought to be padded, but this is not so. A wrap of fine French blue cloth lined with grey and decorated in a restrained manner with Japanese embroidery in the last-named soft shade is a thing of beauty.

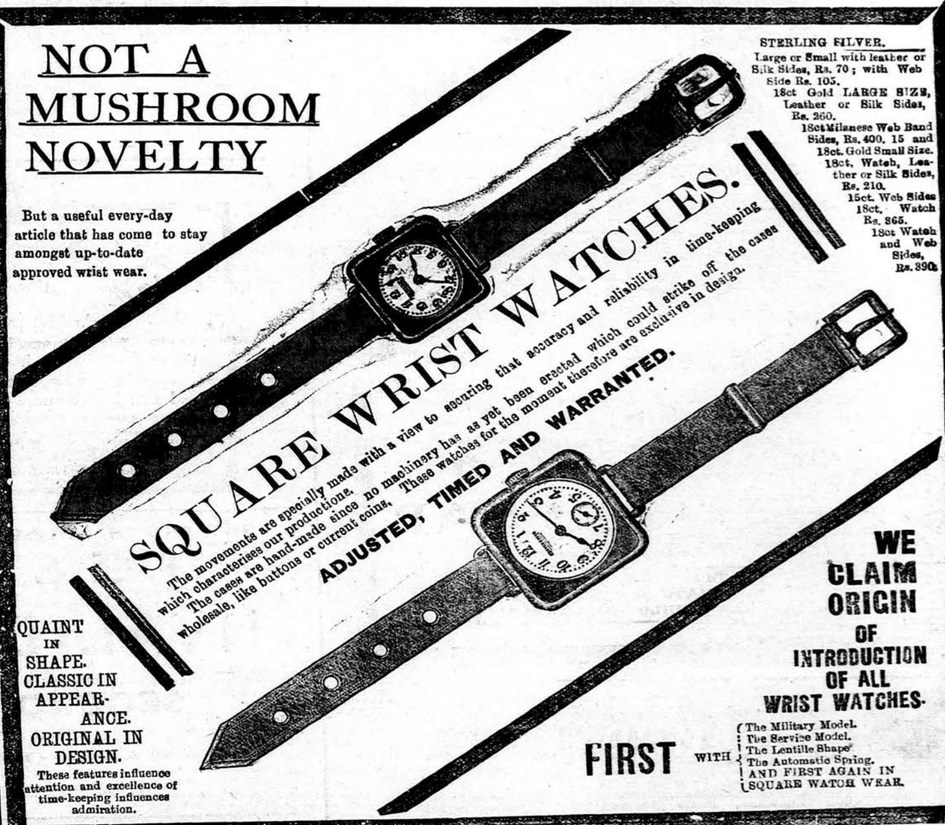
THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL RECONNAISSANCE.

As a rule, success in reconnaissance depends on the intelligent use of the rifle, but the student of our Training manual would never guess this, and is probably not intended to believe it. I will illustrate by my very simple example what I mean when I say that the rifle is the scout's first weapon. A mounted scout is sent to the top of a ridge to see if there are any signs of the enemy on the other side. He is armed with a sword, and taught to rely on it. On the ridge is one of the enemy's scouts armed with a rifle, and taught to use it. The swordsman will fail to carry out his mission, and if he escapes with his life he will realise that he has to work at such a disadvantage that he will be tempted to show hesitation about scouting energetically for the future. Reverse the position and arm the man who has to climb the ridge with a rifle and the other with a sword, and the former with accomplish his mission, while the latter is powerless to stop him. If you put ten men or a hundred men to undertake a similar task, the result is the same—the side using rifles must win. At what stage in the multiplication of the numbers involved does the pendulum swing to the other side? It never does so swing at all: the advantage must always remain with the rifleman. The result of experiences such as that quoted above is fatal to the men armed with the inferior weapon: they lose faith in their weapons, they lose faith in their teachers—i.e., their officers,—and they lose faith in themselves. You may ask your men, when high occasion demands, to attempt "apparent impossibilities," but you cannot ask them to be attempting impossibilities all the time; and if the men begin to realise that saner training and sounder armaments would have placed them on fairer terms with the enemy, they will blame their officers, and refuse to attempt impossibilities at all.—From "The Lost Lesson," by Duffadar, in "Black wood."

Two shipbuilding companies are constructing a gun and armour-testing range in the estuary of the Wash. The projectiles will be fired into soft sand and will be recovered at low tide.

NOT A MUSHROOM NOVELTY

But a useful every-day article that has come to stay amongst up-to-date approved wrist wear.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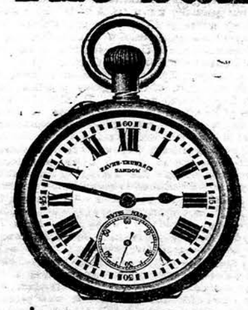

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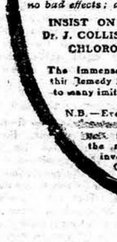

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